

THE North-China Herald

AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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England	Aug. 4	Hankow	Sept. 7
San Francisco	9	Yokohama	2
Hongkong	Sept. 5	Nagasaki	7
Tientsin	7	Foochow	7

Shanghai mail advices of the 31st of July were received in London on the 4th of Sept.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1899.

MR. JORDAN ON THE TRADE OF COREA IN 1898.

SINCE the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs left off publishing the returns of the Korean Customs, we have to rely on the reports sent from the British Legation at Seoul to the Foreign Office in London, and there is a great deal of interesting matter in Mr.

Jordan's report for 1898 (price 1½d.). The opening paragraphs are:—

The net trade of Corea which came under the cognisance of the foreign Customs during the year 1898 amounted to 2,495,955l., as against 2,375,626l., in 1897. This increase, as will be seen later on, is more than accounted for by the growth of the coast trade between the treaty ports and by the larger export of gold. The following figures show the steady upward movement in Korean commerce during the past five years:—

Year.	Value. Currency.	Exchange. Sterling.	
	\$	£	s. d.
1894	11,057,892	1,105,789	2 0
1895	12,884,232	1,395,792	2 2
1896	12,842,509	1,391,271	2 2
1897	23,511,350	2,375,626	2 0½
1898	24,702,237	2,495,955	2 0½

The figures for the last two years include an export of gold dust amounting in 1897 to 205,527l., and to 240,047l., in 1898; but as gold is as much a production of Corea as coal is of Japan, and is likely to play an important part in the future, it is entitled to be regarded as an item in the total trade of the country.

Mr. Jordan notes that the exports from Corea are almost entirely agricultural products. Manufactures hardly exist, and the traveller finds nothing to take away with him as a memento of his visit to the country, whose scenery is nearly everywhere strikingly beautiful, but brass bowls, fans, rough, inlaid boxes, and brass-mounted chests. And yet Corea is the country that taught the useful and ornamental arts to Japan. The principal exports in 1898, in the order of their value, were rice, beans, and ginseng, fish products of various kinds coming next. Exports, exclusive of gold, were less by £330,000 than in 1897, a falling-off almost entirely due to the high price of rice in Corea, which checked the export and led to a considerable import by "some enterprising Chinese, subordinating their respect for the laws of their own country to the chance of doing a good stroke of business."

The following remarks on the gold production are slightly condensed from Mr. Jordan's report:—

Gold is the article of Korean export to which most interest attaches at present. The quantity that is declared at the Customs is yearly increasing, last year's figures being more than double of those of five years ago, and it is well-known that the amount which leaves the country clandestinely is probably at least equal to that which comes under the cognisance of the Customs. In my report for last year I stated that the total output was estimated at 600,000l., and the Customs figures for 1898, which

gives the declared export as 240,047l., tend to confirm the accuracy of the above estimate. The Chemulpo export is now ahead of that of Wönsan, a fact which is probably attributable to the increased production from the American mines in the northern part of the Pingyang province. The syndicate which is working this concession has extended its operations largely during the last year, and there is now a staff of some 40 foreigners and 1,200 Koreans engaged there, entailing a monthly outlay of about 4,000l. on wages. It is said that a sum of nearly 100,000l. has already been invested in the undertaking, and that a further large expenditure on electric machinery and other appliances is contemplated in the near future. Under the original agreement the Emperor of Corea held 25 paid-up shares in the Company, but it is understood that an arrangement has recently been made in accordance with which His Majesty is to surrender his rights as a shareholder in consideration of a lump payment of 200,000 yen (20,000l.), and an annual subsidy of 25,000 yen (2,500l.).

The German syndicate, which obtained a concession in the spring of 1897, selected a site for their mine at a place called Tangko-kai (Kim Song District), in the Kang Wön province, which they have been working for some months past with results that are reported to be satisfactory.

In September last a concession was granted by the Korean Government to Messrs. J. Victor Burn-Murdoch and John A. Hay, the agents of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., and Mr. C. A. Moreing, of London.

This concession authorises the selection anywhere in Corea, a few places excepted, of an area of about 260 square miles, within which the concessionaries are at liberty to work for a period of 25 years all mines of gold, silver, copper, coal, and other minerals or precious stones. All materials and machinery necessary for the working of the mines are to be imported free of duty, and all products from the mines are to leave the country without payment of duty. Of the net profits which remain after deducting expenses, a royalty of 25 per cent is to be paid to the Korean Government. The concessionaries are to commence work within two years from the date of the signature of the contract.

The import trade of Corea amounted to a value of £1,194,843, nearly one-half being represented by cotton goods of which the greater part come from Manchester. But this trade is threatened; a large quantity of Japanese yarn is now imported in the last quarter of the year and woven by the rural population during the long winter season. From it a piece of 10lb. cloth can be made at a cost for material of about 4s., or hardly half the price of the imported article. The import of this yarn doubled itself in 1897, and again in 1898. Metals are improving, much old iron being used by the Japanese blacksmiths in the manufacture of tools. Kerosene oil is falling off. Japanese matches and Price's candles are largely used. Mr. Jordan has the following remarks on the shipping trade:—

The carrying trade with Corea remains almost exclusively in the hands of the two Japanese companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosha. Kaisha, whose friendly rivalry does not appear to be sufficiently active to effect much reduction in freights. What competition there is, is not so much between the two steamer

companies as between the steamer companies and the sailing vessels, which, however, is mostly confined to the export trade. The number of steamers entered and cleared at Korean ports in 1898 shows an excess of 349, with an increased tonnage of 40,346 tons, as compared with the preceding year. There was also an increase of 600 in the entries of sailing vessels, representing an enhanced tonnage of 18,319 tons. There is stated to be a tendency to replace the old-fashioned, and clumsy Japanese junks by schooners of foreign type.

The Korean flag is represented by 344 entries, with a total of 81,059 tons. Two Government steamers, under foreign management, ran regularly all the year between Chemulpo and Wönsan, *via* Mokpo and Fusan, visiting 15 unopened ports *en route*.

The service of the Russian steamers on the Shanghai-Vladivostok line has been very fitful, and the uncertainty of their movements prevented them from being considered as a factor of much importance in the maintenance of communications with Corea.

Some very interesting notes follow on the new ports of Chinnampo and Mokpo. The former is the port of the great city of Pingyang, from which it is distant forty miles; after much discussion the Government has at last consented to open Pingyang itself to foreign residence. Mokpo is on the south-west coast of Corea, and is the outlet for the three richest provinces. It is on a deep navigable river and has an excellent harbour with a depth of from 6 to 10 fathoms of water. But the entrance is only two cables wide and there is a 9-knot current through it. A good trade is already being done at both these ports, and great improvements are being made at Mokpo. Three other treaty ports were opened on the 1st of May, 1899. Kunsan has a poor harbour but is on a navigable river. It lies about half-way between Chemulpo and Mokpo, and promises very well. Masampo has, as we have said before, the finest land-locked harbour in the world, and it is at the mouth of a navigable river, while Fusan, near which it is situated, has no river. Songchin is in the extreme north, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle and piece-goods with Vladivostok. Mr. Jordan adds some interesting remarks on the currency; on the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway, which it is expected the Japanese will complete some day; on the proposed Seoul-Fusan railway, which is to be begun in three years and finished in ten; and on the Seoul Electric Railway, which is stated to be of doubtful utility. And the report closes with some decidedly amusing notes on the finances of Corea:—

The treasury is virtually empty, and the end of each month brings with it the same recurring difficulty about the payment of the troops and the discharge of other obligations. So far the Government have not actually fallen into arrears, but they have been living, not on their income but on the surplus of past years, and there is an unmistakable downward tendency in their financial arrangements which augurs badly for the future.

The Budget for 1899 shows an estimated revenue of 647,332l. against an estimated expenditure of 647,113l. Some of the items of expenditure are curious. The Emperor receives 50,000l. for his privy purse, and the worship of imperial ancestors costs the State 15,000l. a year. Missions to European countries are put down at nearly 7,000l., but the envoys and their staffs have not left Corea. Service pensions only amount to 195l. 12s. and State charity is dispensed to the extent of 50l. Vaccination is encouraged by a grant of 300l., and the same sum is given in support of hospitals. An appropriation of 500l. is made for the Paris Exhibition; and old age pensions to men over 60 years of age run up to 46l. 2s. Liberal subsidies are granted to schools of foreign languages and no money could be better spent, for the Korean is, *par excellence*, the linguist of the East, and will make any effort to attain a knowledge of another tongue. Although the presence of foreigners in Seoul only dates back about 14 years, the knowledge of English is far more general than it is in Peking after an intercourse of 40 years, and the Korean is a much better speaker than the Chinese or Japanese.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 4th of August arrived here on the 6th inst. by the P. & O. S. *Valetta*.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 23rd of August arrived here on the 9th inst. by the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*.

THE American mail of the 17th of August arrived here this morning by the I.J.M.S. *Hongkong Maru*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. S. *Bengal*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 4th September.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

Transvaal and British dispatches which have been published confirm what has been already cabled.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Chamberlain in a dispatch of the 28th of August reminds the Transvaal that there are other matters of difference which cannot be settled by the grant of the franchise to the Uitlanders, and are no proper subjects for arbitration. These should be settled concurrently with the question now under discussion, and form with arbitration subjects for consideration at the proposed conference at Capetown.

THE TRANSVAAL IS ACQUIESCENT.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria says that the Transvaal Government has replied to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch of the 28th of August. It is understood that it agrees to the conference at Capetown, and promises to explain the working of the franchise, and accept suggestions.

BUT THE UITLANDERS ARE NOT REASSURED.

Consequent upon the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, Editor of the *Johannesburg*

Leader, on a charge of high treason, a panic prevails at Johannesburg. Detectives have made an ineffectual search of the Simmer mine for arms. The trains for Natal are crammed with fugitives.

London, 5th September.

THE TRANSVAAL WITHDRAWS A CONCESSION.

The Transvaal Government in its reply withdraws the offer of the quinquennial franchise.

ANOTHER EDITOR IN DANGER.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Monypenny, Editor of the *Johannesburg Star*.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The acquittal of Captain Dreyfus is generally expected, but possibly by a narrow majority, entailing his enforced withdrawal from the Army.

London, 6th September.

ITALY AND CHINA.

China has offered Italy mining rights in the neighbourhood of Ning-hai in Chékiang. The Italians consider this unsatisfactory.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

Mr. Pakeman has been liberated on bail. The report of a warrant being issued against Mr. Monypenny is denied.

A CABINET COUNCIL TO BE CALLED.

It is stated that a meeting of the Cabinet in London is imminent.

Mr. Chamberlain unexpectedly returned to London and held a conference with the heads of departments at the Colonial Office.

THE HIGH COURT OF THE SENATE.

The French Senate has been summoned for the 18th of September to try M. Déroulède and his co-plotters.

THE BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

3	to 1	on	<i>Flying Fox</i>
100	" 30	against	<i>Caiman</i> .
20	" 1	"	<i>Victoria May</i> .
20	" 1	"	<i>Shopos</i> .
20	" 1	"	<i>Dominie II</i> .
33	" 1	"	the others.

The first five are the only probable starters.

London, 7th September.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

The Cabinet meets on Friday.

The Transvaal in the last published dispatch admits Great Britain's rights to protect her subjects under the Convention, but denies the suzerainty, and accepts the Capetown Conference.

AFRIKANDER OPINION AT THE CAPE.

The *Capetown News*, which has hitherto been pro-Boer, says that the public has no sympathy with the demand for the abandonment of Britain's suzerainty.

THE LEGER.

The result of the Doncaster St. Leger is as follows:—

Duke of Westminster's <i>Flying Fox</i> ..	1
Lord Wm. Beresford's <i>Caiman</i>	2
Mr. R. A. Oswald's <i>Scintillant</i>	3
TRIUMPHANT AUSTRALIA.	

Australia has beaten the South of England Eleven by 110 runs.

London, 8th September.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The papers regard the Transvaal's reply as being unsatisfactory, and increasing the gravity of the situation by constituting an impugment of the British supremacy in South Africa which it is impossible for the nation to allow.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE GETTING READY.

It is understood in Bloemfontein that the Artillery and Reserves will be called out, and that the Burghers have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

THE HOPE OF PEACE FADING AWAY.

The Transvaal dispatch is regarded as having destroyed the last hope of peace.

London, 9th September.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Cabinet has decided to send a strong dispatch to the Transvaal, which will probably be published in London when received at Pretoria.

It is reported that the Cabinet has also decided to send 10,000 troops owing to an appeal from Natal, but not to call out the Reserves at present.

A debate has taken place in the Volksraad concerning the mobilisation of British troops on the frontiers. The speeches were extremely warlike and filled with insults against Mr. Chamberlain.

President Krüger, whilst urging moderation, repudiated the suzerainty, and said he placed his trust in God.

Three cavalry and four infantry regiments, with three batteries of artillery and four field hospitals from India, have been warned to be ready for South Africa on the shortest notice.

Later.

AN UNHAPPY COMPROMISE.

Captain Dreyfus is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Kobe, 4th September.

WRECK OF A UNITED STATES TRANSPORT.

The U. S. transport *Morgan City* with 800 troops for Manila has been wrecked near Onomichi. Provisions have been sent from Kobe, and the Japanese cruiser *Yoshino Kan* has been sent to the scene of the wreck from the naval station at Kure.

[Onomichi is a town in the Inland Sea, 138 miles west of Kobe, in the northern part of the Bingo Nada.—Ed. N.-C. Daily News.]

(FROM OUR NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, 7th September.

H.I.M. KUANG HSÜ'S DETHRONEMENT IMMINENT.

Arrangements for the dethronement of the unfortunate Emperor Kuang Hsü are proceeding apace. The Empress Dowager's choice has definitely fallen upon Pu Ts'ian, the nine-year-old son of Duke Tsai Lan, to succeed Kuang Hsü as Emperor of China. This Imperial candidate can only speak the Manchu dialect and knows no Chinese. Kuang Hsü has already been forced to draw up a memorial to the Empress Dowager asking to be allowed to resign his throne owing to his chronic illness, vide Imperial decree of the 4th instant, and a pretence will be made by the Empress Dowager to refuse accepting the resignation and to ask the Emperor to consider the matter again. This will be done three times, and at the third time the resignation is to be accepted as showing the Emperor is really anxious to resign. The dethronement is expected to take place shortly. The troops of Prince Ching and Jung Lu will be under arms on the occasion in case something untoward happens. Duke Tsai Lan is a close friend of Prince Ching and there are doubts whether Jung Lu's party will be satisfied at this further strengthening of the Ching faction by the appointment of the new Emperor. There are rumours that, perhaps, Russia will have something to say before the dethronement takes place, as Chinese officials in Peking have recently reported that the Russians are preparing to send a large force to Peking in a few days.

THE PLAGUE AT NEWCHWANG.

News reached here by wire on Saturday morning that a Government doctor sent to make an investigation has discovered in the Chinese quarter at Newchwang four depôts, containing two thousand fresh coffins of plague victims, waiting to be sent to their native provinces. It is understood that the most stringent precautions are being taken to prevent any of these being brought by junks to Shanghai.

THE Director of Siciwei Observatory reports: Monday, 4th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 3rd.—The high pressures of Siberia spread over N. and even Central China. The barometric minimum seems to be S.E. of Tokio. Variable winds and rainy weather. State on the morning of the 4th.—Weather remains gloomy and rainy. Light and unsteady winds. Reading much above mean.—Tuesday, 5th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 4th.—High readings over Central China and the valley of the Yangtze. Barometer exceeds the average even on the Pacific to the east of the Loochows. Light and unsteady breezes along the whole coast. Rainy weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 5th.—Barometer keeps above the normal mean. Misty weather with drizzle.—Wednesday, 6th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 5th.—

High readings with their centre N. of the Yangtze, spreading even to the Pacific. N.E. winds along the coast. Rainy weather. State on the morning of the 6th.—Rain at intervals, but weather improving. Glass above mean.—Thursday, 7th September, 10 a.m. State of the atmosphere on the 6th of September.—High readings between the Yangtze and the Huangho. Barometer above mean in China and Japan. The barometric fall to the S.E. of the Loochoos deepens in the evening, and wind backs to the N. in freshening. State on the morning of the 7th.—Fine weather, and glass still over the average at Shanghai.—Friday, 8th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 7th.—The reported typhoon approaches the E. of the Loochoos and removes N.E.-wards to travel towards the S. coast of Japan, probably between Kobe and Yokohama. Fine weather on the coast of China.—State on the morning of the 8th.—Fine weather. Barometer remains above mean.—Saturday, 9th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 8th.—The typhoon continues to move N.E.-wards; it must have reached the coast of Japan to the east of Kii Channel. The storm must have been violent because of the very high pressures prevailing in the North. Communications with Tokio are interrupted. Fine weather along the coast of China.—State on the morning of the 9th.—Very fine weather. Unsteady breezes. Glass above mean.—Sunday, 10th September, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 9th.—Typhoon disappearing over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. High pressures over China and Siberia. Fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 10th.—Weather growing overcast and foggy. Glass above the mean, but falling.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
Sept.	4	68°.0	71°.0	0.62
"	5	67°.0	71°.3	0.38
"	6	67°.9	75°.4	0.14
"	7	65°.9	78°.1	.....
"	8	65°.8	78°.8	.....
"	9	66°.9	78°.9	.....
"	10	69°.8	75°.0	.....

1898.

		Min.	Max.	
Sept.	4	74°.7	87°.4	.....
"	5	75°.1	86°.8	.....
"	6	74°.5	85°.1	.....
"	7	74°.9	84°.8	.....
"	8	74°.7	86°.0	.....
"	9	72°.8	85°.9	.....
"	10	72°.9	87°.3	.....

PRIVATE telegrams received here on Thursday from London reported great political uneasiness and a fall in Consols.

DR. MORRISON, the correspondent of the Times at Peking, left on Monday morning (4th) for England, via Calcutta, by the Ernest Simons.

MR. A. P. McEWEN, head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Shanghai, left for a trip home for his health on Saturday evening, and will probably return here in March next.

THE Empress of Japan on Saturday brought 115 passengers for Shanghai.

THE old Jinkee hong on the Bund, No. 22, with the servants' quarters at the back, covering 2½ mow, has been sold for Tls. 82,000.

THE news of the death of Mr. Alexander Thurnburn which occurred at the General Hospital at 5 a.m. on Wednesday, was received with very sincere regret by his numerous friends in Shanghai. He came out to Shanghai early in the sixties as a tea-taster in the firm of Smith, Kennedy & Co., and subsequently became a sharebroker, a profession which he followed up to the time of his being taken ill some weeks ago. He

was a gentleman in the fullest sense of the term, cultivated, courteous, and of the nicest integrity. Some years ago he undertook the Secretaryship of the General Hospital and held the post until his death. The Sisters there will keenly regret him. Whether fortune smiled or frowned on him he was always the same, and there was no man among the older residents here more generally and deservedly respected. He died a bachelor. His brother is the well-known Manager of the Mercantile Bank at Hongkong.

THE flag was half-masted on Thursday on the Custom House, news having been received from Japan of the death of Mr. Chas. Carsia, of the Imperial Chinese Postal Service. Deceased had lately gone to Japan on account of ill-health; he died on the 5th instant.

A TELEGRAM in the Kobe Chronicle, dated Seoul the 2nd instant, mentions the death of General Le Gendre, Adviser to the Imperial Household, who has had a very long and varied experience in the Far East since he first came to Amoy as U.S. Consul many years ago.

WE did not propose to reopen the discussion of the troubles between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Tai-chow district, but a very important letter from Mr. Playfair, lately British Consul at Ningpo and now at Foochow, has been placed in our hands, dated Foochow, the 12th of August, one or two quotations from which throw a good deal of light on the controversy, which is not really religious, but political. Mr. Playfair says: "It is not true that I pronounced the Protestant converts to be the aggressors, when I went to Haimen. On that occasion I expressed no opinion as to who was right or who was wrong. I simply said that wherever the fault lay, the fighting had to be stopped, and that if the [Protestant] missionaries did not see to it themselves, I would undertake to put an end to it myself. Except as regards the Protestants, I had of course no authority to pronounce, but I intimated that I would recommend the same action to the French Consul-General. Neither did I formally demand the deportation of M. Lepers though I have no doubt I said it would be a good plan. . . . Since writing the above I have seen the North-China Herald of the 7th containing the letters of Mr. W. S. Moule and Bishop Reynaud. The version given by the latter of the famous rice-case is simply ludicrous. He states as undoubted facts, allegations which have been disproved over and over again; and thoroughly disproved. Frankly what seems to me the most scandalous part of the business is that, in spite of the gravity of the charge against M. Lepers and the cogency of the proofs with which it was supported, it has been impossible to have the accusation even heard."

No one who knows Mr. Playfair will doubt his impartiality, and this makes his evidence especially valuable.

ALL those who know Mr. H. F. Brady have very great respect for him both as a man and a Consul; but if it be true, and there seems no reason to doubt it, that the local native official was well satisfied with what was done by the gambling den raiders at Kuling, Mr. Brady would be better occupied in looking after the Russian aggression on the Yangtze Valley in the hills behind Kiukiang than in calling the attention of H.M.'s *Chargé de Affaires* at Peking to the burning of a gambling shed and the arrest of a number of bad characters, even though he was not consulted before this action was undertaken. There are some things at which a Consul may well shut his eyes in a country where the redress of grievances by the officials is so hard to procure as it is in China.

FROM Weihaiwei we hear that preparations are being made to receive the

new Commissioner and Administrator, Colonel Arthur R. F. Dorward, D.S.O., R.E., lately commanding the Royal Engineers in Jamaica. It is rumoured that the gallant colonel is on his way out, but that he does not take up his appointment until the 1st of January next. The report of the discovery of coal in the neighbourhood of Weihaiwei turns out to be without any solid foundation. The men-of-war in harbour on the 30th ultimo were H. M. ships *Aurora* and *Plover*.

A REMARKABLE squall occurred at Weihaiwei on the afternoon of the 5th instant. Tremendous hailstones fell, and two waterspouts broke well inside of the harbour.

THE number of houses totally destroyed in the fire on Sunday night (3rd) amounted to nine. Three others were more or less damaged by fire and water, one of the latter being Yih Dah's livery stables. The property belonged to the Shanghai Land Investment Company and was insured for Tls. 6,000 in the China Fire Office. A native inmate of one of the houses had his leg broken by the stairs collapsing whilst he was endeavouring to escape. The origin of the fire is not yet known. It started in the shop of C. H. Tom, a native tailor for Europeans. He had only the week before taken delivery of a consignment of winter goods which were uninsured and totally destroyed, thus rendering his loss the more severe. The fire broke out again at about 8 a.m. on Monday, but was speedily extinguished by some of the members of the Hongkew Company, no alarm being necessary.

THE fire alarm rang on Wednesday night at about 10.30 o'clock for a fire in West Hongkew, it could not at first be located, but was eventually found to be the Police station of that district. Owing to the distance of the station from any available hydrant some time elapsed ere a stream of water could be brought to bear upon the building. The water had to be pumped by the fire-engine from a neighbouring creek, luckily, the tide served, or the water would have been scarcely sufficient. The conflagration was fairly subdued by mid-night. A quantity of effects were saved by civilians and Princeton men, who worked with a will. The fire is supposed to have occurred through the over-heating of a stove in a cook-house on the top floor, adjoining Inspector Bourke's dining-room. The property, as far as is known, was insured for Tls. 9,000 in the China Fire Insurance. The building was only partially destroyed.

TUESDAY'S *Echo de Chine* has some very interesting notes on the Dreyfus trial. The Court had returned to the correspondence exchanged between General Gonsse and Lieut.-Col. Picquart on the subject of the *petit bleu*. A number of artillery officers gave evidence, among them Ducros, Sebert, and Hartmann, who affirmed the innocence of Dreyfus. M. Lamote, a retired artillery officer, affirmed that Dreyfus was not the author of the *bordereau*. It is believed that the verdict will be given before next Monday.—The researches in the Rue Chabrot in the matter of the royalist conspiracy continue.

WEDNESDAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that at Rennes a retired Italian officer named Cernuschi declared that he learnt from a foreign diplomatist that Dreyfus was an agent of the Triple Alliance. Maître Labori protested. The doors of the Court were closed for the communication of new evidence.

At Paris, M. Loubet has signed the decree convoking the High Court for the 14th instant.

To those who have any doubt about the justice of the action of Great Britain against the Transvaal we commend an article from the Times which will be found on another page, headed "The Reform Agitation in the Transvaal."

FRIDAY'S *Echo de Chine* said that Maître Labori had announced his intention of calling as witnesses Colonels Panizzardi and Schwartzkoppen. In making his closing speech he asked the Government to address itself to the Powers on the subject of the *borderen*. The Council of War refused to admit his motion.—In the provinces the researches in connection with the royalist conspiracy continue.—Application will be made to the German Government in the case of General Schwartzkoppen, and to the Italian Government in the case of Colonel Panizzardi, to allow them to come and give evidence at the Court at Rennes, or, if that is impossible, before magistrates of their respective countries. This new departure will delay the conclusion of the trial for a week.—After a rather lively skirmish between the President of the Court and Maître Labori, the reading was proceeded with of the deposition of Colonel Du Paty du Clam, which declared that Dreyfus did not say to him: "The Minister knows that I am innocent." Dreyfus never spoke to him about giving information as a bait.—The news was received here on Monday that the Government prosecutor has demanded the execution of Dreyfus as a traitor by shooting.

SATURDAY'S *Echo de Chine* quotes the section of the Penal Code (No. 76) under which the Government prosecutor demanded the death penalty in the case of the conviction of Dreyfus:—

"Whoever shall have practised machinations or engaged in understandings with foreign powers or their agents, with the view of engaging them in the commission of hostilities or the undertaking of war against France, or of procuring them the means, shall be punished with death. This provision shall be adopted even in the case where the said machinations or understandings have not been followed by hostilities."

TO-DAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that at Rennes Maître Demange (Dreyfus's counsel) addressed the Court and contended that the Ministers and Generals had brought forward their prepossessions but no proofs of culpability, and that this was not enough to condemn the prisoner. Maître Labori declined to address the Court. The Court retired. After three hours' deliberation it announced by five votes to two that Dreyfus was found guilty, and that in consideration of attenuating circumstances, he is sentenced to ten years' detention.

A SMART piece of work has been performed by Messrs. Boyd & Co. on board of the steamer *Ichang*, belonging to the China Navigation Co. The vessel docked at the New Dock on the 23rd ultimo and was floated out on Friday. She has had some thirty frames with the accompanying keelsons taken out, set and replaced.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Ta-yuan* and the Korean steamer *Changrieng* docked in Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s dock on Friday. The former is to have new shafts and propellers, and the latter a general overhaul. No less than six of the China Navigation Company's steamers are at present in the hands of this engineering firm for their annual overhaul.

THE Profit and Loss Account of the Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd., after four months' working, shows a credit balance of Tls. 4,072.29. After writing off Tls. 500 from preliminary expenses, and over Tls. 600 for depreciation, the sum of Tls. 2,645.82 was carried forward, no dividend being declared. At the annual general meeting of shareholders held at Tientsin on the 25th ult., Mr. Poulson, the chairman, gave a very favourable account of the company's position and prospects, the report and accounts were adopted, and the usual formal business transacted *und voce*.

HERE is an opening for Company promoters in Shanghai. A private letter from Hongkong dated the 1st inst., says:

"What do you think the ferry-boats of the Star Ferry Boat Co. take over daily from Hongkong to Kowloon and back in the way of passengers? Eleven thousand a day, and if Shanghai had a similar connection with Pootung there is no reason why she should not have in a short time a very large traffic."

THERE have been five test matches played between the Australians and England; of these the visitors have won one, and four have been drawn.

A STRANGE rumour exists amongst the Chinese at Chefoo and Weihaiwei to the effect that war between Russia and Japan is imminent.

THE Empress Dowager's emissary Kang Yi went on board the China Merchants' steamer *Anping* on Monday night (4th) en route to Canton.

THE Mixed Court was thronged on Friday morning with the friends of Mr. Weng, the magistrate there, who were making congratulatory calls upon him on the anniversary of his 60th birthday.

A CANTON official telegram states that H.E. Ting Ti-chang, the new Provincial Treasurer of Kuangtung, who arrived at Canton on the 3rd instant from Peking, took over his seals of office on the 5th.

It was freely rumoured in native official circles here yesterday, that the Tsungli Yamen had given in to the Italian Minister on all points except the concession of a railway from Peking to the Western hills, and the monopoly of mining rights in Chékiang province.

MR. SHEN, the Paoshan district magistrate, having been fortunate enough to please Kang Yi during the latter's stay in Shanghai, has been taken in the High Commissioner's suite to Canton, and an acting magistrate, Mr. Ying, has been appointed from Soochow. The latter took over his seals at Woosung on Wednesday morning.

THE following telegram from the Viceroy Tan at Canton to the Tsungli Yamen was received by the latter on Sunday: "Pan, Taotai of the Kao-Lien-Ch'ing Intendancy of Kuangtung, telegraphed to-day that the French authorities in Tongking, opposite the city of Chingehou, have prohibited Chinese from entering their borders, and that the former are assembling warships in the vicinity."

THE *Universal Gazette* states that, in spite of repeated conferences between the Italian Minister and the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen concerning the Italian demands, no arrangement has as yet been arrived at, the only thing the Chinese Government are willing to grant, at present, being the institution of a chair in Italian literature in the new Peking University.

A PRIVATE telegram from Peking states that it is intended to call Provincial Treasurer Nieh, who is now Acting Governor of this province at Soochow, to Peking for an audience when he will very probably be promoted to the Governorship of another province; that Lu Yuan-ting, Acting Provincial Treasurer at Soochow will be confirmed in his appointment, and also Chu, Acting Provincial Judge of this province.

A PRIVATE telegram from Peking received here on Saturday states that the Emperor had managed to write a letter to the Emperor of Japan which a confidential eunuch succeeded in taking to the Japanese Legation for transmission to Tokio. The letter contained an appeal to the Emperor to rescue the writer from his imminent danger of deposition and death at the hands of assassins.

THE *Universal Gazette* is authority for the statement that Germany has demanded from China a recognition that "the whole region, south of the Yellow River, as far as and including Kaifengfu, the provincial capital of Honan, shall from henceforth be

conceded as lying within the limits of Germany's sphere of influence," and that no reply has, as yet, been given to this demand.

It is stated in reliable quarters at Peking that the fact that several powerful Viceroy, Governors, and Ministers of the Court have presented secret memorials to the Empress Dowager strongly deprecating any steps leading to the deposition of the Emperor have made her hesitate in placing a new occupant upon the throne. It is significant also that of the memorialists not a single one was of Manchu descent.

It is stated by a vernacular paper that Mr. d'Arc who recently attempted to exhibit his Marionettes in Peking was prevented from doing so the other day by the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie who arrested and punished the Abbot of a monastery which Mr. d'Arc had rented and in which he had put up a stage. Mr. d'Arc was also notified that no permission had been given him to show his Marionettes, the result of which was that he has made a claim on the Chinese authorities for Tls. 800 for his expenses from Tientsin to the Capital. Mr. d'Arc has since succeeded in procuring a site for his exhibition at Peking.

THE *Hupao* is in receipt of news from Peking that Liu, the head of the Empress Dowager's secret mission to Japan, has been ordered by telegraph to return to China with all speed, and that, in consequence, he might be expected to arrive at this port by the Japanese mail steamer. Ch'ing, the Hanchun colleague of Liu, arrived here ten days ago, having, it is rumoured, abruptly separated from the latter in anger, arising through some quarrel between the two. As Ch'ing is said to have vowed to denounce Liu to Prince Ching, their joint patron, the sudden recall of Liu may have been connected with the above circumstances.

In view of the great need of money for arming and equipping a strong army for the protection of Peking, a number of high officials in the Eighteen Provinces of the Empire have arranged to take the lead in their respective provinces in contributing to a special armament fund, to which all officials holding posts in the Imperial service, both Civil and military, are exhorted to give something. A Tientsin dispatch states that Ting Chieh (Manchu), Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, has headed the list of his province by contributing Tls. 20,000, and that the other officials in Chihli have been asked to show their patriotism at as early a date as possible.

A SOOCHOW official telegram states that Provincial Treasurer Nieh took over the seals of the acting Governorship of Kiangsu on Tuesday at 4 p.m., vice H.E. Tê Shou, who has been ordered to change places with Governor Lu Ch'uan-lin of Canton, who comes to Soochow. The Treasurership vacated by H.E. Nieh is filled *pro tem.* by the Provincial Judge Lu Yuan-ting, who took over his acting post at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning; the Acting Judge Chu taking office at 12.30 o'clock the same morning. A Canton telegram received at Soochow on Tuesday states that Governor Lu Ch'uan-lin (formerly Viceroy of Szechuan) expects to arrive at Shanghai by the middle of the current month en route to Soochow.

A TIENTSIN dispatch states that General Nieh, commanding the Left Army of the Wuwei Corps under the Generalissimo Jung Lu, and who is also Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, asked Viceroy Yü Lu recently to request permission from the Throne to resign the latter post in order to enable him (Nieh) to devote his whole time and attention to the drilling and welfare of the Left Army. This accords with the plan of the Generalissimo Jung Lu to draw all his principal Generals closer to his side, so as to be ready when a crisis arrives. It is stated that Viceroy Yü Lu

at once memorialised the Throne on General Nieh's behalf and it is very probable that the request will be granted. The vacancy of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief will, it is further stated, be given to General Yang Yü-shu, another partisan of Jung Lu, and, incidentally, of Viceroy Yü Lu, who is a near relative of the Generalissimo and who has worked hand in hand with him in all questions of policy, since taking over the Chihli Viceroyalty in November of last year. As a matter of fact, it seems plain enough to all interested in the political intrigues and rivalries of Peking that Jung Lu has woven pretty successfully a military web around the capital which it will take his enemies all their strength, even at the present day, to break through. The Peking Field Force and other Manchu Banner organisations, who look upon Prince Ching as their legitimate chief, form the sole barrier between Jung Lu and absolute power.

AFFAIRS in Szechuan, according to native dispatches to hand, are in a pretty unsettled condition. The district magistracies of Tsingchiang, Hoshiang, Chungning, and Tatsu are all in a state of ferment, the malcontents of the first two districts, which border on Kueichow province, being also joined by a large body of banditti from across the border. These and the insurgents of Chungning—the third-named district—being each several hundred strong, are having it all their own way and have driven the officials into seeking refuge behind city walls, from whence they dare not issue except to welcome the reinforcements applied for from Chungking and Chêngtu—when they come. In Tatsu—Yü Man-tze's native district—however, where the followers of that caged ex-rebel have again taken the field, things look a little brighter for the Mandarins. Wang Shih-wan, a chief at the head of some 500 men, was captured after a fight with the Shou regiment and summarily decapitated by the Colonel of the regiment, while Yü Shao-ching, a nephew of Yü Man-tze, who wished to emulate his uncle's lawlessness and had, moreover, sworn to rescue the latter from the clutches of the mandarins, was betrayed to a party of soldiers who surprised him at his home. The young chief was eventually taken to Chungking where he was decapitated after a brief trial. Although the rebels at Tatsu have thus lost two of their most promising leaders, they still keep the field, but in smaller and more scattered bands, which will enable the Government troops to crush them easily in detail.

EVIDENTLY there is more trouble on board of the steamer *Pilgrim*, for the boarding master who cashed the advance notes of the seven men who shipped in the place of the firemen now undergoing imprisonment for refusal of duty, amounting to over £150, was refused payment at the Russo-Chinese Bank, agents for the vessel, a wire having been received from the Captain at Moji to that effect.

THE C.M.S. *Kiangteen* on leaving the Company's wharf on Thursday afternoon struck a cargo boat laden with rice with her paddles and capsized it. It appears that the boats, which were stretching half way across the fairway from the *Hsinyi*, were repeatedly cautioned and ordered to shift, but the *ladas* with their supreme stubbornness refused to move. A strong beam wind was blowing, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Captain Pratt was able to get away. Great excitement prevailed amongst the boatmen, and strenuous efforts were made at the last moment to keep clear of the steamer's paddle-wheel.

WE are courteously informed by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. that the Hamburg-American Line steamer *Suevia* has been in collision with the Chinese steamer *Kiangpak* off the Lamock Islands, outside of Swatow.

The damage is said to be very serious, but no further details are yet to hand.

THE steamer *Elm Branch*, 2,065 tons net register, was taken into Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.'s, Cosmopolitan Dock on Saturday afternoon.

H.M.S. *Pigmy* left here for Ningpo on Wednesday owing to the missionary trouble at Taichow; she will probably return in a couple of days, and will then proceed to Hankow to relieve the *Esk* which is now stationed there. The *Esk* returns to Shanghai.

H. M. S. *Woodlark* was at Kiukiang on the 5th instant.

The Chinese R. C. *Pingching* was at Chefoo on the 5th instant.

THE C.M.S. *Kueilee* came out of dock on Thursday afternoon, and moored at the Company's Kinleyuen buoys. She will shortly complete her overhaul and will then load for Hankow and Ichang.

THE M.M.S. *Laos*, with the French mails of the 12th of August, left Hongkong yesterday at 10 a.m. for Shanghai.

THE I.J.M.S. *Nippon Maru* which left here on the 9th ultimo arrived at San Francisco on the 1st instant.

THE Mutual steamers *Oanfa* and *Kaisow* left the Canal for Singapore on Friday and are due at Shanghai on the 8th of October.

THE sailing ship *Drumellan*, which left New York on the 19th of May for Shanghai, passed Banjoewangi on the 5th instant.

THE steamer *Wosang*, from Swatow, reports passing an abandoned junk with mainmast and rudder gone eighteen miles to the southward of Tongting Island. The siren was blown, but there were no signs of life on board.

THE silk shipped by the N.P.S. *Tacoma* arrived in New York on the 3rd instant.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of India* left Yokohama on Friday afternoon for Vancouver.

THE silk which left Shanghai per R.M.S. *Empress of China* on the 12th ultimo, arrived in New York on the 7th instant.

WE have duly received the September issue of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*. Silkmen as well as missionaries will be interested in the opening article, "A New Help for our Christian Poor," in which the Rev. A. G. Jones tells with what success he imported silk-worm eggs from Europe, and distributed them among twelve Christian silk-growers in Shantung.

THE August number of the *West China Missionary News*, consisting of some 23 quarto pages written by hand and produced by mechanical copying apparatus, has reached us. The magazine is issued from Chungking, Mrs. Mary J. Davidson being the editor, and we presume, printer and staff as well. It is obviously much appreciated by the missionaries in the large district it seeks to cover, the editor's difficulty apparently being to include within its pages the many interesting reports from all stations.

WE have received the September issue of the *Chung Si Chiao Hwei Pao*, a *Missionary Review*, edited by the Rev. W. A. Cornaby. It contains "The Watchman's Burden," the last literary message of the Rev. Calvin Wight, who died on the 13th of July.

THE *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 26th ultimo had a paragraph stating that fresh trouble had occurred in Shantung between Chinese and Germans, some lives being lost; and it was also stated that the German Minister had made certain representations to the Tsungli Yamén. We learn on the highest authority that there is no truth whatever in these statements, and that nothing has occurred recently in Shantung to account for their invention.

WE have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 2nd inst., and it shows that things are very quiet in the North. —Mr. P. P. Dease, who passed through

here lately, is the representative of Sir Wolfe Barry.—Shêng, Director of Railways, is expected north.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 7th instant.—The *Marco Polo* arrived at Hongkong on the 30th ultimo.—An elephant charged a goods train on the railway from Teluk Anson on the 18th ultimo and delayed it an hour. The elephant was shot.—Singapore is going to have a 15-mile railway to the strait which separates the colony from Johore. This railway will by-and-by connect with Calcutta.—The performance of *As You Like It* at the Theatre Royal by Miss Janet Waldorf and her company and amateurs at Hongkong was a great success.—The *Hongkong Daily Press* is sure that Baldomero Aguinaldo is in Hongkong.—The Calcutta Port Commissioners' survey-vessel *Resolute* has been sunk in the Hooghly after being run into by the B.I.S. *Scindia*, and four European officers and 14 natives were drowned.—Matsheds are ready for the Customs officers now on British territory at Kowloon to remove to.—The *Preussen* brought out a Vice-Governor and officials for the Caroline and other islands lately purchased by Germany from Spain. They transhipped at Singapore.—The steamer *Lu On* has been pirated on the West River.—The China Traders' dividend will be \$4 a share.—A correspondent of the *China Mail* writing from Singapore says that the Dutch in Batavia "have at heart the same jealousy of British prosperity, and the same suspicion of British policy, which dominate all the European nations."—Capt. Grant of the *Libelle* died at Labuan on the 28th ultimo.—A team of Straits cricketers are going to Burma in November.—The *Marco Polo* left Hongkong for Singapore on the 4th.—The *Darius*, 3,283 tons, from Melbourne for Colombo and Madras with a cargo of horses, is overdue.—Evelyn Govett, a midshipman of the *Orlando*, accidentally killed himself with his revolver while shooting in the New Territory at Hongkong on the 3rd.—There has been a tremendously heavy fall of snow in New South Wales.

REFERRING to the demonetisation of the Japanese *yen* in the Straits, the Chairman of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. C. Stringer, at the half-yearly meeting of that body said:—The Government, on 30th December, 1898, proclaimed demonetisation from and after 15th April, 1899. Your Committee, maintaining the principle that "community through Government should bear the cost of any change in currency decided upon," pointed out to the Government the loss that would fall on the poorer and more ignorant section of the community through the abrupt refusal after 15th April to receive or give any consideration for the coin, and suggested the adoption by Government of any measures which might alleviate the situation. The Government, however, disclaimed all responsibility, and their seizure and forfeiture of such imports of *yen* as were discovered aggravated the hardships foreseen by your Committee—the permission soon after granted to import under licenses from the Colonial Secretary was probably of little effect. On 25th May—40 days after demonetisation came into force—the Committee requested Government to consider the advisability, now that the coin is no longer legal tender, of repealing the prohibition to import and permitting the coin to be dealt in as a commodity. The suggestion has, however, not been adopted and the Committee have not been able to follow the reasoning of Government in this matter. A considerable quantity of the coin was known to have accumulated in neighbouring territories, and the prohibition to import has probably prevented traders from visiting Singapore for the purchase of goods and has driven the trade elsewhere.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

It was currently reported in Manila that the captain of the U.S. transport *Hooker* was warned that he was running into danger, but still persisted in steering for the very centre of Corregidor Island, up which he ran his ship, and she is now a total wreck. She was a beautiful vessel, captured from the Spaniards at Porto Rico. When the news of her being stranded reached Manila, the Quartermaster's Department looked about for a heavy steamer to send to tow her off, and they took the *España* with 2,000 tons of hemp on board, telling the captain of the *España* to put himself under the orders of the captain of the *Hooker*. The *España* went down to Corregidor and made the hawsers fast, and the captain of the *Hooker* showed him in what direction he wanted to be towed. "Not much," said the captain of the *España*, "for if anything happens to the hawsers, I shall run up as high as you are." "Those are my orders," said the captain of the *Hooker*, "and you have to obey them." "If you will give me them in writing," said the captain of the *España*, "and sign them I will obey them." This was done, and the captain of the *España* went on board his craft, collected all his papers and valuables which he made into a parcel and took up on the bridge with him, saw that the hawsers were fast, and steamed in the direction ordered by the captain of the *Hooker*. The *Hooker* would not budge, the hawsers parted, and the *España* duly went up on the shore and remained there.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 2nd, Kobe the 6th, and Nagasaki the 7th instant.—The house of the Nara Daihutsu is to be rebuilt at a cost of 300,000 yen. It will require 130,000 carpenters and 240,000 assistants (each working one day). The existing building is 290 feet by 170 feet, its height being 156 feet. It dates from the 8th century.—The Kobe authorities have decided that the stranded steamer *Argyll* shall be floated.—The N.Y.K.S. *Yeiyo Maru* stranded at Tomoki in the Inland Sea on the 29th ultimo.—The *Futami Maru* brought up from Australia thirty horses for the Nippon Race Club at Yokohama.—The *Nagasaki Press* says: "In connection with the reconstruction of Osaka harbour, two harbours, an inner and an outer one, are now being made, and when completed it is stated that twenty-four vessels of 2,500 tons will be able to find safe anchorage inside the breakwaters. The work is a big undertaking and includes the reclamation of some 1,500,000 *tsubo* of the foreshore. The total estimated cost of the work is 22,500,000 yen."—The Sanyo Railway Co. lets out to travellers at 10 sen a night a mosquito net which drops down and protects the upper part of the traveller's body.—The *Kobe Chronicle* says that 15,000 (? 1,500) work-people with their wives and families were killed by the recent typhoon at a large copper mine in Shikoku. A great deal of other damage was done on this island, across which the centre of the typhoon passed.—The *Mail* considers it "a most sensible course" that Japan should sell to China 240,000 stand of Mauser rifles and 24,000,000 rounds of ammunition at a cheap rate.—The accounts of Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., Yokohama, for the first half of 1899 show a balance of 3,565 yen to debit of Profit and Loss Account.—The deaths in the Besshi copper mine from the recent typhoon are now reported at from 500 to 600.—There are 854 foreign residents at Tokio, male and female.—The *Miyagawa Maru*, which sank after collision at Moji, has been repaired and changed her name to *Himekawa Maru*, and is now making her first trip.—A Lake Biwa steamer blew up and sank on the 4th with considerable loss of life.—The stranded steamer *Yeiyo Maru* has been refloated, having sustained very trifling damage.—The *Tategami Maru* has been sent to bring the *Morgan City*

troops to Nagasaki, and the *Ohio* is to be sent up from Manila to take them on to the Philippines.

In some notes on the great fire at Yokohama the Editor of the *Yokohama Eastern World* writes in the very highest terms of the devotion and heroism of the Japanese police, officers and men, to whom it is entirely due that a great many more lives were not lost in the flames. "They are brave, cool-headed, kind-hearted, and very much under-paid men." The Editor goes on to say:—

"Hundreds of Japanese, officials and others, have gone to Europe and America on tours of investigation. Japanese scientists have discovered new bacilli, Japanese Consuls have sent in long reports, Japanese Editors have laid down the law to the world, and in the meantime the fire-extinguishing apparatus of the principal port of Japan has remained that of a fishing village, and the majority of its habitations are the same old wooden shanties, often but little more than a mere roof, in which Japanese lived and died a thousand years ago, and the Government has its hands full with the army and navy and political matters that will not wait."

The following note on silk is from the *Japan Mail* of the 12th ult.:—

Vernacular newspapers have naturally had a great deal to say lately about the boom in silk which is making Yokohama's pulses beat quicker, and happily diverting men's thoughts from the troublesome processes incidental to passing under Japanese jurisdiction. Very seldom in the history of the port's commerce has a bale of silk reached a thousand yen, and always when it did so the decline followed rapidly and sharply. But for several weeks past that big figure has been quoted, and, so far from any signs of a reaction being apparent, there is confident talk of eleven hundred yen in the near future. Mr. Mogi Sobel, the well-known dealer, has furnished to a vernacular contemporary the following table, which is decidedly interesting—it relates to the period from June 1st to August 7th:—

	1899.	1898.	Increase or Bales. Bales. Decrease.
			Per cent.
Quantity of silk received in Yokohama from producing districts	25,598	16,492	+ 55.4
Quantity sold to foreign firms ...	13,162	9,359	+ 46.3
Direct Export ...	4,160	1,816	+ 129.0
Returned to Provinces	1,670	2,130	- 21.6
Remaining in Yokohama	7,681	10,536	- 74.6
Still unsold	4,723	7,803	- 39.5

The following extract from the *Japan Gazette* of the 24th ultimo refers to a recent case in which a British subject proposed to transfer his property, held on a perpetual lease, on the Bluff at Yokohama. The Japanese authorities have been trying to substitute a 30-year lease. The *Gazette* says:—"Commenting upon trouble which has arisen with reference to the transference of a certain lot of property held under perpetual lease in the Settlement, the *Japan Mail* this morning expresses the belief that the Japanese authorities have not attempted to cancel the original lease and to substitute for it a Japanese lease. What they are trying to do, according to our contemporary, is to exact a registration fee on the ground that the transference was effected after July 17th, both purchaser and seller being British. We have made enquiries and we find that the *Mail* is in error. They are not merely standing out for a registration fee, but they are also attempting to cancel the old lease in perpetuity and to compel the new owner to accept a Japanese lease. That, as our

contemporary very truly remarks, is very serious. "When such incorporation takes place," says Article 18 of the Revised Treaty (referring to the incorporation of the several foreign Settlements with the respective Japanese Communes), "the existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said Settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property." What would the authorities be at? Surely not the deliberate repudiation of a clause in a treaty?"

The *Eastern World* says:—Marriages, it is said somewhere, are made in heaven, but we learn from our Tsingtao contemporary, the *Deutsch Asiatische Warte*, that there are also at least two opportunities in Tsingtao, where the parties of the second part are sought by means of advertisements. Being a devout believer in the blessings of married life we consider it a sacred duty to give further publicity to the desires of our Tsingtao countrymen, by means of a translation in these columns. In the first case:—

A well-situated merchant in Tsingtao desires to enter into correspondence with a good-looking, educated and art-loving young lady with a view to marriage. Offers with photo under "Deutsches Heim" to the Office of the (Tsingtao) paper.

The next candidate is a

YOUNG MAN.

In the middle of the 20ties, pleasant appearance, proprietor of a frequented, better class restaurant, in view of the local want of marriageable young ladies, desires the acquaintance of a young girl of 18 to 25 years of age. Religious denomination a matter of indifference, some money desired, but not absolutely necessary. Serious applications with photograph requested under "M.K. 10," Office of the (Tsingtao) paper.

Successful candidates are requested to send in their subscriptions to this paper.

The Indian Government has issued orders that in future no officers will be appointed to Gurkha regiments who exceed five feet ten inches in height, or who measure less than thirty-eight inches round the chest. This new departure is, we venture to think, distinctly to be commended. Officers over a certain height are undoubtedly out of place among the Gurkhas, and the smart appearance of a battalion of these sturdy little warriors on parade has always been liable to be somewhat marred by a marked incongruity in stature between the rank and file and their leaders. On active service, too tall a British officer in a Gurkha battalion is a conspicuous figure for the enemy's marksmen to pick off.

The question of how to induce the people to undergo inoculation against the plague is being freely discussed in Bombay. It has been suggested that a small gratuity might be given to every poor man who gets himself inoculated, in order to help him over the day or two of fever or of malaise which would follow the operation. The least that could be given for that purpose would be a rupee a head, so that a lakh of rupees would not go far in inducing the most susceptible element in the population of Bombay to go to the inoculation stations. Yet, says the *Times of India*, a quarter of that sum allotted in money prizes, ranging, say, from a hundred rupees to a thousand, might lead the people to crowd the inoculation stations. At the beginning lottery tickets might be distributed free; but when once the scheme had become popular a small charge might be made. If the first twenty thousand were inoculated for nothing, the announcement being made that those who came afterwards would have to pay a small fee, an initial energy might be given to the movement which would popularise inoculation in Bombay before

many weeks were over. "We are prepared," the writer continues, "to hear objections to the suggestion from many quarters, but they ought not to come from people who year after year have tolerated or participated in the great racing sweeps—mere gambling which has no other purpose than the satisfaction of the gambling instinct. If there is a reasonable prospect of persuading the people to submit to inoculation through these means we should be taking a good deal upon ourselves by refusing to have recourse to so promising an expedient."

At Simla, towards the end of July, a dance which is described as the most successful of its kind for many years was given by the "Celestials." The hostess was Lady Jenkins, and the hosts Colonel Sandbach, Captain Wingate, the Earl of Suffolk, and Captain Ray. The main condition of the dance was that each guest should appear in fancy dress; China, Japan, and Burma being the chosen countries from which dresses were allowed to be selected. If the hosts had determined that nothing should be wanting so far as perfect arrangements were concerned, their guests had evidently decided to dress up to the occasion. A more brilliant and striking collection of costumes, says the *Times of India* correspondent, has never perhaps been displayed in a Simla ball-room. Many of the dresses were superb. There were Chinese mandarins, Japanese noblemen, Shans, Chins, Burmans, Mongolians, even a dancing girl from Burma and a lama from Tibet. So picturesque indeed was the scene that three black coats, even though they were donned by three of the biggest men in India, looked sadly out of place amidst the gaily attired throng. With the exception of Lady Curzon, who wore a lovely pink silk dress and diamonds, every lady present was in fancy dress. Japanese ladies perhaps were in the majority, the head dress of that country, and the picturesque kimono apparently appealing strongly to the fair sex of Simla.

WRITING upon the crisis in the tea trade at home the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the Allahabad *Pioneer* says:—"Whether Ceylon will throw in her lot with India is doubtful, but here there is a steady determination, in spite of considerable inconvenience, to see the thing through and endeavour to abolish once for all this most unfair impost, which practically amounts to an extra allowance of one per cent. Without the assistance of Ceylon, however, it will hardly be possible to accomplish the end in view, and London will as usual score through the lack of combination. Read side by side with the information that it is the custom of the retail trade to sell fourteen ounces as one pound—a further clear profit of twelve and a half per cent—one ceases to wonder how it is that the dozen of the retail tea-dealers can feed the London poor, and make a bid for the America cup, while so many wholesale growing and supplying companies fail to show any profit in their trade. I am, however, glad to see in the English papers received last mail that this so-called custom is entirely repudiated by such large and well known retailers as the Mazawattee Company, and Cooper, Cooper and Co., and no doubt their example in notifying this fact will be followed by many others. To obviate in some degree the inconvenience of stopping sales, a private sale was held on Wednesday last to which only buyers were admitted who would guarantee that the teas they bought were not intended, directly or indirectly, for the London market. London has meanwhile cabled out that the stoppage of sales is having a good effect, so it will be a pity if the movement falls through for want of unanimity."

We have received the *London and China Express* of the 4th ult.—Mr. William Alexander Main and Mr. Caleb Lewis

have been appointed joint managers of the Chartered Bank—W. W. Astor and Alice C. de Rothschild have become British subjects.—The Chinese Legation in London was illuminated on the Emperor's birthday.—Bar silver was quoted 27½d.—The tea market was improving.—A syndicate of Moscow and Petersburg capitalists proposes to construct two shipbuilding yards at one of the chief ports in the Far East.

CHANG YEN-MAO has found a backer in the *London and China Express*. It says:—"Reuter's Telegram Company has addressed the following letter to the Press:—"We extremely regret that, through inadvertence, we published in our Peking telegram on the 6th of July, certain reports current in the Chinese capital alleging, among other things, that his Excellency Chang Yi's financial affairs were extremely involved, and that he was in desperate straits. We are assured that these reports are absolutely untrue, and we hereby withdraw them and apologise for having published them." Chang Yi, or as he used to be better known to foreigners as Chang Yen-mao, has had many things laid against him during the last twelve months—most of them, as we have thought, very unjustly. This, at all events, is withdrawn as many others should have been. The main fact in connection with him is, unfortunately, that he has not worked amicably with Mr. Kinder. Had these two been able to agree, much might have been spared that has appeared this year."

We learn from the *North German Lloyd Bulletin*, an important extract from which appears elsewhere, that the Company have had to return the steamer *Kaiser Friedrich* to the builder, Schichau, in Danzig, as she does not come up to contract requirements.

DISCUSSING the French operations in Yunnan, the *Times of India* asks whether it is not time that the policy of France found more active emulation on the British side. The Government of India, continues our contemporary, has done and is doing its share of the work. It is pushing forward its railway to Kunlun Ferry, and is sending out survey parties between the Burmese frontier and the Yangtze. Yet nothing is heard of the crystallisation of these various activities into a practical scheme. We have been talking about a railway to the Yangtze for years, and nothing definite has ever been decided on. Does it not appear that the time is approaching when the question will have to be seriously faced? This is a matter that concerns Great Britain more than India. The Government of India has almost reached the limits of its responsibility. It remains for the Home Government to consider now whether it will, either directly or by aiding private enterprise, countenance a scheme for placing the Burma railway system in direct union with the upper waters of the Yangtze. French competition beyond the Burmese frontier has to be permanently reckoned with, and we do not want to see the example of the Niger repeated upon the main waterway of China.

THE following items are from the Allahabad *Pioneer*:—

"Information comes from Bombay of an important modification in the manufacture of the Haffkine plague serum. The investigators have succeeded in producing a serum which it is stated involves no unpleasant after effects. Many persons who have been inoculated with the new prophylactic have been enabled to attend work as usual the day following inoculation, there being neither fever, pain nor inconvenience of any kind resulting from the treatment.

"Captain Le Mesurier, Political Officer, Sikkim, has lately proceeded to the Lachen Valley, to inspect the last section of the new road to the Northern Tibet border. In spite of difficulties due to the extraordinarily heavy rainfall and consequent

landslips the work has been steadily pushed forward, and is now within a mile or two of completion. The road has a peculiar interest, whether looked at from the strategic or peaceful political point of view, as a new and valuable communication through the Tibetan Borderland."

THE *Bureau Veritas Monthly List*, published on the 1st of August, of wrecks and casualties recorded in June last, announces that 35 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 13 by stranding, 4 by collision, one by fire; while 3 foundered, 2 were abandoned, 7 were condemned, and 5 were missing. No less than 107 sailing vessels were damaged; 28 by stranding, 33 by collision, 4 by fire, 16 by leaks, and 26 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 19; 9 by stranding, 3 by collision, 2 by fire; while 2 foundered, and 3 were condemned. The steamers damaged were 252; 87 by stranding, 75 by collision, 19 by fire, 7 by leaks, 10 by stress of weather; while 54 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE *Pioneer of Allahabad*, one of the most enterprising and authoritative newspapers in India, is vigorously supporting the demand for copyright in foreign telegrams, which seems likely to be an accomplished fact before long. It complains of persistent theft on the part of the needy and seditious journalism, and remarks that all the supporters of the Bill object to is the organised, systematic pilfering of their news that goes on at present to an extent which strangles enterprise, makes expenditure useless, and which, unless it receives a check will keep the foreign news service of the Indian public from ever advancing beyond the very backward point at which it now stands.

EVEN those dog-lovers who chafe most at the muzzling ordinance will read with interest the following extract from the *Globe*:—

"Nothing could illustrate more cogently the wisdom of Mr. Long's policy in the matter of dog-muzzling than the official figures just published. To those mistaken persons who are inclined to vote against the Government on questions of Imperial importance on account of the maintenance of a muzzling order we especially commend a study of these eloquent figures. That a hope is entertained that within a few days the irritating, if hitherto necessary, order will be relaxed, is due to the fact that, to all intents and purposes, the restriction has served the purpose for which it was imposed. In other words, rabies in this country has been practically stamped out. The decline has been steady and regular, and it is indisputably due to that policy of Mr. Long's which a certain class of Conservatives confident in the powers of a large majority, have not hesitated to treat with a degree of hostility usually reserved for political opponents. In the twenty-eight weeks ending on July 15th, 1896, there were no fewer than 348 cases of rabies. In the corresponding period of the following year, the number was reduced to 98. This was succeeded by a reduction last year to 14, and in the present year up to the same date it has been still further reduced to one. A more complete justification of Mr. Long's course of action it would be difficult to imagine, and we fancy that there are many Conservatives who have been conspicuous for their expressed discontent at the muzzling order who must feel not a little abashed at this evidence of the efficacy of the regulation against which they have been vainly protesting. To all of us, however, there must be gratification in the prospect before us, that, thanks to the consistent action of Mr. Long, nothing stands between us and the quarantine precautions necessary to prevent the importation of dogs from Ireland undoing the good work so carefully and conscientiously achieved by Mr. Long during the last few years."

Miscellaneous Articles.

MAIDS, MATRONS,
AND—MONEY.

6th Sept.

THERE are still people in existence who keep up the good old practice of buying wives. A handsome Zulu lass still has her value written down in cattle, and, as we all know, something of the same kind exists amongst the Chinese. But with our higher civilisation we have changed all that. Our women now would scorn to be bought or sold. They come to us of their own free will, and yet—the payment has usually to be made sooner or later; the main difference between the old and the new systems being that, in the former, the purchaser entered upon a definite bargain of which he could foresee the end, while he *now* goes in blindfold and usually finds that the limit is as deceptive as a desert mirage, without its intangibility. In business language the partnership then was a limited liability; it is now unlimited. All this is said, of course, without a thought of complaint against the fair sex of whom we write. We could quote many a volume in praise of our maids and matrons, and could, were there any necessity, write many more. There was never a poet but had a good word for the ladies. Poetry never tires of presenting woman to us in all her varying moods and fancies, now as a ministering angel to lighten the weary hours of sickness, now as companion and friend; here as a damsel in her teens, there in the first blush of her womanhood, and anon as wife and mother. They sing of her amiability, her beauty, her devotion; they laud her constancy to the stars, and her charms to the skies; her purity and grace, her innocence and modesty, are never-ending subjects of wonder and esteem. Her matchless loveliness has been set in every frame and form of words that love could imagine and poesy contrive; the charm of her smile, and the irresistibility of her tears do but bear evidence to the endearing sympathy with which her heart is filled.

Oh, she was all for which fond mothers pray,

Blessing their babes when first they see the day.

Beauty and she were one, for in her face

Sat sweetness, tempered with majestic grace.

Such powerful charms as might the proudest awe,

Yet such attractive goodness, as might draw

The humblest, and to both give equal law.

How she was wonder'd at by every swain!

The pride, the light, the goddess of the plain,

On all she shone, and spreading glories cast

Diffusive of herself; where'er she passed

There breathed an air as sweet as winds that blow

From the blest shores where fragrant spices grow;

In her smooth forehead we might read exprest

The even calmness of her gentle breast;

And in her sparkling eyes as clear was writ

The active vigour of her youthful wit.

Each beauty of the body, or the face

Was but a shadow of some inward grace;

Gay, sprightly, cheerful, free, and unconfined

As innocence could make it was her mind.

Descriptions such as this are to be found thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, for every lover is a poet, and every lass a paragon to him who worships her. But it must have been noticed that the homely qualities come in for a much less share of poetic fervour than the more aggressive charms. Milton indeed tells us that

"Nothing lovelier can be found in woman than to study household good,

And good works in her husband to promote."

Lyttleton gives her this advice:—

"Seek to be good, but aim not to be great;

A woman's noblest station is retreat;

Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,

Domestic worth, that shuns too strong a light."

But to turn to prose. We have never yet met with any passage of any writer which singles out either the maid or the matron for her special knowledge of the value of money. Here and there are hints that thrift is not unknown to her, but such passages are few and far between, and had Byron, instead of telling us that "every woman is at heart a rake," said that every woman is a spendthrift, he would have been nearer the mark.

Why is it that there should be at least a thousand extravagant women for one that keeps accounts? Why should there be, as if of necessity, that *insouciant* freedom from cash-books and ledgers which characterises the fair sex? Probably man himself is most to blame for it. The greatest charm which woman wields over man is the charm of difference. Amongst a certain section it is the fashion just now to ignore this fact; but fact it remains. It is not a mannish, slangy, cigarette-smoking new woman, a bad copy of himself, that man admires, but his feminine complement that

most appeals to him. If, as is common in a commercial community, his head be a whirling vortex of automatic machinery in which eighths, sixteenths, rates, discounts, and the endless figures of a business life are being continually sifted and arranged, association with one to whom these things are as unknown as Egyptian hieroglyphics is of itself a soothing and a rest. For the time being he must perforce turn his attention to something else, and with the change comes repose. It is a pure luxury; and luxuries must be paid for. Probably in all the long list of them there is none more expensive than ignorance, and it is to ignorance that he and his like train up their daughters.

Matrons and maids of the present day are equally innocent of all knowledge of the true value of money. Left to themselves they are as helpless as new-born babes, and stand exposed to the wiles of every swindler who likes to approach them. Is such a state of affairs either necessary or desirable? Why should there be the difference between French and English women which Max O'Rell speaks of? Why should not the Englishwoman be equally competent to assist her husband when living and to carry on his business when dead as her French contemporary? Why should ignorance be reckoned lady-like, and knowledge be shunned? Have we not seen examples enough of ruin and misery following in the wake of reckless extravagance? It is, as a rule, the idle that are extravagant, for the idle know but one law—the caprice of the moment. Money to such is the "open sesame" to whatever whim a careless fancy may suggest. If its amount be quite unlimited—well and good; but if not, and he must indeed be rich whose resources know no bounds, our pampered dame will soon find that there is at least one crumpled leaf amongst the petals of her play hours.

There are women, of course, who have to study economy. Some few boast of their thrift, but that, as a rule, is making a virtue of necessity, for those least love their prudence who make the loudest brag of it. Indeed it is probably only those who have earned something by their own labour, and so have found by experience how much more difficult it is to earn than to spend, that really begin to have any real appreciation of the worth of labour or the value of it as earnings. And even with these the trouble of keeping accounts, small though it be, is frequently too much. We know of a case where a lady got from her husband an account book, and a sum of money sufficient for a month's expenses. For two or three days every item was duly entered, but when, according to the agreement, the husband

came to look at the account at the end of the month, one self-sufficient entry filled the page—"Spent it all." But these things ought not so to be. A girl's education nowadays should instil into her mind the prime necessity of carefulness in money matters. There is no better form of insurance against trouble, sorrow, debt, misunderstanding—and worse.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

7th Sept.

NATIVE correspondents at the capital insist on the serious nature of the rivalry between Prince Ching and Jung Lu, and declare that the quarrel began about three months ago in the Grand Council before the Empress Dowager herself, when Jung Lu asked for the chief command of the Nanyang forces in addition to the chief command, which he holds, of the Peiyang army and navy. He represented that this step would conduce to economy by the substitution of one administration for two, as well as uniformity, which would improve the power of China's forces for defence against any foreign aggressor. The other members of the Grand Council, who felt that opposition would be dangerous to themselves in the future if Jung Lu got his way with the Empress Dowager, sat mute: only Prince Ching objected, asking the Empress Dowager if she or Jung Lu proposed to be the real ruler of China. On this Jung Lu replied that he had merely thrown out the suggestion to entrap Prince Ching, who was known to want the Nanyang command for his henchman Kang Yi. For himself, it would be impossible for him, with all the duties now laid on him, to undertake the Nanyang command if it were offered him. The Empress Dowager is reported to have taken no notice of this passage of arms, and the Council was adjourned: the result being the division of Peking into two factions, Prince Ching's and Jung Lu's, with a third but much weaker party anxious to preserve law and order, and which will probably throw its weight into whichever appears to be the heavier scale. The great fear has been that the soldiery of the two chiefs might begin a riot on their own account, but so far Prince Ching and Jung Lu have been able to keep them quiet. Whichever of them begins an active attack on the other runs the risk of being stigmatised as a "rebel," a charge which is the gravest that can be made against a subject of the Emperor of China, however exalted his rank. The fear of this is one of the most potent instruments of government that the rulers of China possess.

Meanwhile the Censors on both sides are busy in denunciations to the Throne. Jung Lu's censors are denouncing Prince Ching's followers

on various counts, and Prince Ching's are doing the same for Jung Lu's henchmen. Jung Lu himself is being accused of favouring the escape of Kang Yü-wei from China by delaying the dispatch of the gunboat sent in pursuit of him for twenty-four hours. In fact, one correspondent is sure that the censors will succeed in causing the impending storm to break over the Forbidden City.

Foreign correspondents at Peking are quite not so excitable, and do not share the worst apprehensions of the native newsmongers. There is not the slightest danger, we are assured, of a war of the clans between Prince Ching and Jung Lu. The breach between them is serious, indeed, but it is the negotiations with Japan that caused it, not any question of army command in China. It is almost certain that Jung Lu's weight will tell, and that Prince Ching who, with all his timidity, is the soundest adviser that the Empress Dowager has near her, will go to the wall, like his predecessor Prince Kung. With him will go, it seems, all chance of the conclusion of an alliance between China and Japan, which promised to help China out of the slough of despond in which she is struggling, and the prospect is once again a hopeless one. Prince Ching and the Tsungli Yamén, we learn, are doing their feeble best to induce the Empress Dowager and her favourite advisers to come to some terms with Italy and so avoid an open breach; but the Court party are in a proud mood, and so far have opposed a flat and even insolent refusal to nearly all the important demands made. If Italy should break off negotiations and use a little force, it would not be surprising, and this might possibly bring the Empress Dowager and the Court party to their senses. To add to the troubles of this unhappy Empire, Kang Yi has been sent down to squeeze Canton province for funds and troops: and it almost looks as if the Empress Dowager were anxious to fan the fire of rebellion which is always smouldering there into flame. It sometimes seems as if, instead of looking at her actions with jealousy and suspicion, the Western nations will have to ask Japan to do what she can to make both China and Corea "going concerns" once more, England under Lord Salisbury being afraid to undertake what in more enterprising times she would have recognised as her obvious duty; but we note that Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., has private information that England will undertake the task as soon as the Transvaal trouble is settled.

MR. HOPKINS ON THE TRADE OF CHEFOO IN 1898.

8th Sept.

MR. CONSUL HOPKINS's Report to the Foreign Office on the Trade of Chefoo for the year 1898 (price 3d.) is more than usually interesting because it contains an account of the German possession in Kiaochou Bay with an excellent skeleton plan of the bay and the surrounding region, as well as a brief account of the British possession at Weihaiwei. Mr. Hopkins begins by showing that the total value of the trade of Chefoo in 1898 was the highest on record, exceeding that of 1897 by £499,087, and of 1896, hitherto the record year, by £493,345. The increase was all in imports both foreign and native but chiefly foreign, exports showing a drop of some £55,000. Mr. Hopkins says that in his last report he speculated on the effect that the opening of Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, and Port Arthur would have on Chefoo. Tsingtao has been opened to foreign trade. "Port Arthur, whatever its technical status may be considered, is not closed to mercantile shipping, and communication by steamer between it and Chefoo has during most of the past year been frequent and is now regular. Weihaiwei has been occupied but, curiously enough, though only 42 miles distant, it is up to the present the least accessible of the three ports as no regular steam communication exists. It should be mentioned also that Port Arthur, Kiaochou, and Weihaiwei are treated by the I. M. Customs, for purposes of Customs regulations and procedure, as treaty ports of China."

Mr. Hopkins goes on to make a series of useful notes on the principal imports into Chefoo. Indian opium unexpectedly improved to the extent of over £17,000. Cotton goods improved to the extent of over £342,000, the increase being in American sheetings, English grey shirtings, American drills, and Japanese yarn. A special note is made of the enormous increase in American sheetings, and Mr. Fearon's well-known letter is quoted in which he mentioned that manufacturers in the Southern States of North America could now undersell Lancashire in coarse-yarn cloth, and might do it in finer-yarn cloths also. We need not follow Mr. Hopkins *seriatim* through his remarks on the other various imports, though we may note in passing that "aniline dyes keep on the even and vivid tenour of their way." One quotation we may make from this section of the report:—

There is one general remark that applies to the import trade of Chefoo, as to that of the China outposts elsewhere, and it is this. However smoothly, however prosperously, this branch of trade pursues its course, there is a monotony, a want of novelty, an inelasticity, about the demand of any given region that strikes the observer more forcibly each year after the first that he may have to report upon its trade. It may or may not expand. If it does so,

it develops in volume, but scarcely in variety.

During the past two years, British firms at home have desired to introduce into this Consular district for example, electric installations, pianos, machine tools, photographic apparatus, beers, sewing machines, kitchen ranges, bicycles, sparklets, but the Consular district remains calm and unmoved, and will have none of these things, contenting itself with some more American sheetings, some more Manchester shirtings, and some more Japanese yarn.

In noticing exports Mr. Hopkins begins with strawbraid which has fallen off through Japanese competition and Chinese dishonesty. "It becomes more patent every day," Mr. Hopkins adds, "that the tendency of the trade is to drift to Shanghai, where there is more foreign competition, and consequently a better market." Messrs. Fergusson & Co. contribute notes on yellow and Tussah silks, and Messrs. Cornabé, Eckford & Co. on waste silk, the latter firm mentioning that the demand on the Chefoo Filanda has exceeded its productive capacity.

After some notes on the climate of Tsingtao and the lights that the German Government is erecting, Mr. Hopkins gives the following brief account of the town, harbour, and projected railways, which will we hope not be considered superfluous:—

There are at present two anchorages, a southern one—Tsintau Bay—protected on the north but exposed to the south-east. This is the winter anchorage. The summer anchorage is inside the Kiaochou Bay, and north of Tsintau, which is however exposed to north winds. An artificial harbour is in course of construction, which will embrace the present summer anchorage, and the necessary protection from the north winds will be afforded by a mole running from Woman's Island in the direction of the Horse Shoe Rocks (*vide* Admiralty Chart). A portion of it will have to be artificially deepened, and a system of docks and wharves has been provided for.

The future town will consist of a foreign and a Chinese quarter, the former overlooking the Tsintau Bay, and the latter northwards in the direction of the future harbour. An elaborate system of drainage is being built, consisting of concrete drains about 6 feet in diameter under the principal roads, connecting with smaller drains from the side streets. These drains with few exceptions have been blasted out of the solid rock. The streets will be wide and will as a rule run at right angles to each other. They will be lighted by electricity. A large military hospital is in course of erection, new barracks for a portion of the troops have been built, also godowns for some of the shipping firms. Several sites have been allotted to the south-east of Tsintau on the southern slope of a line of low hills looking out towards the sea, and it is expected that this will in time become the residential part of the town. A house for the Governor is already being erected here.

The only tax levied is on land at the rate of 6 per cent on the assessed value.

A portion of the line between Tsintau and Kiaochou city has been surveyed, but as the difficulties in constructing the same are many, owing to the number of rivers with shifting banks which have to be bridged, it has been thought advisable to connect Kiaochou with its port on the Bay Taputou or Matou by means of a light railway as soon as possible, so that

in the meantime the main line to the north and north-west of the province can be proceeded with. It is hoped that the line as far as Weihsiem—the first coal district of importance—will be completed in two years' time. The coal can then be discharged direct from the railway trucks into the steamers lying at the wharves.

An account is given of Taputou, the port of Kiaochou City, which is itself, owing to the silting up of the bay, many miles from the nearest point where junks of any size can anchor. Mr. Hopkins mentions that there is very little trade with the interior at Tsingtao at present, the imports being chiefly supplies of all kinds for the foreign community, while the exports have been chiefly fresh fruit, and this trade has to wait the completion of the railway when much of the produce now shipped at Chefoo will very probably be diverted to Tsingtao. Considering the enormous injury that has been done to China by uncontrolled deforestation, the following note is of interest:—

The Chinese are forbidden to cut down the trees and scrub on the hillsides, but excepting in the immediate vicinity of Tsintau, the law is more honoured in the breach than in the observance, owing to lack of means in surveillance on the part of the Government. An attempt is being made to stop the washing away of the soil on the hillsides during the rains by building little walls of stone in the gullies and ravines. These walls will, unless carried away by the rush of water, collect the soil at their base, and cause little patches of productive earth to accumulate, which can be extended year by year. The experiment is decidedly interesting, and if successful will be an object lesson to the Chinese Government to devote more energy to the afforestation of this and the neighbouring provinces.

Mr. Hopkins goes on to discuss the commercial future of Weihaiwei, as to which it may be tersely remarked that it has no commercial future. We suppose it might possibly have had some trade with a railway, but unfortunately Mr. Balfour spontaneously and gratuitously promised the Germans that Weihaiwei should never have a railway. Mr. Hopkins adds:—

For the rest, the territory taken over consists of rather barren hills and valleys, closely cultivated with the cereals usual in this province, wheat, millets, and Indian corn. On the hillsides grows the dwarf oak, on which feed the caterpillars, producing the "wild silk" of Shantung. The cocoons of the neighbourhood find their market in Ninghaichou, a city just outside the western boundary of our territory, from which point they have hitherto been conveyed for sale to Chefoo.

A little gold is also found in the ravines or dongas of all this region, and from time to time in the past considerable finds are reported to have been made. There are somewhat sanguine expectations afloat on this subject.

No trouble from the population was met with by the survey party of Royal Engineers last summer in carrying on their operations in the 10-mile zone. These were completed without a single untoward incident, such supplies as the country afforded being freely sold by the villagers.

Mr. Hopkins devotes a long paragraph to the shipping at Chefoo. In 1898 the British tonnage was exactly

half of the whole, but this will soon be reduced by the rapid increase in the fleet of the Russian "Chinese Eastern Railway Co." A few general notes and tables close Mr. Hopkins's Report. The Yellow River floods had had no apparent effect on the consumption of imports, which seems to show that the classes affected by the floods are not those that can afford to buy foreign goods. There is an amusing note on the opening of the inland waterways, in which it is remarked that in the Gulf of Pechili sea-coast towns are regarded as "inland." Mr. Hopkins says:—

This has occasioned to various persons some surprise. But it is not the first time in business affairs in China or elsewhere that rigorous verbal accuracy has been suspended for an elasticity of interpretation better adapted to commercial exigencies. The term inland, therefore, must be taken in a conventional sense, indeed I may say in a Chefoo conventional sense, for the precedent is furnished by the 4th Article of Section III of that Agreement, which lays it down that "the words *nei ti*, inland . . . apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores as to places in the interior." It is earnestly to be hoped that success will attend the attempt to foster and develop this Gulf trade, quite as much for the sake of the stimulus it should give to the native producers of exportable produce, as for the increased demand for foreign and other goods. But there are indications at the present time that all will not be plain sailing in this new departure.

Mr. Hopkins speaks with much approbation of the efforts of the "Pioneer Wine Company in China," and mentions how greatly the cost of living has been increased to the natives as well as foreigners by the appreciation of the copper cash. "In the year 1894," he says, "a Mexican dollar in Chefoo exchanged for from 1,040 to 1,010 cash. During 1898 it has varied between 800 and 730 of these coins. Added to this, there has been, owing to the demands of Vladivostock, Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, and Kiaochou, a serious rise in the cost of the necessities of life in copper cash.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?

9th Sept.

"OWING to the general attitude of the Transvaal Government," said Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on the 26th of June last, "the credit of the British name, the power of this country to protect its subjects when they appeal to it, and our position in South Africa and our influence with the native races, who still form a majority of the population, are all at stake. We have not only in this crisis to deal with the breaches of the letter of the Convention, . . . but what we have to deal with is the fact that the spirit of the Convention has been openly and flagrantly violated, and that the protection which we believed it to give and the equality which we intended it to secure have now become a byword and a dead letter."

These words were spoken more than two months ago, and all that time our Government has been most patiently negotiating while the Boers have been arming, and now comes the demand for the withdrawal of British suzerainty, which we cannot grant. It is not President Krüger; Oom Paul has too much sense to willingly go to war with us, but his younger Boers have got out of hand. If war breaks out, most Englishmen will regret it; we would rather that all white men in South Africa should work together in harmony. But Englishmen, wherever they are, feel sure that Lord Salisbury would not consent to fight if fighting could be avoided without loss of honour; if we cannot maintain our supremacy in South Africa without fighting, there must be war; and history will acknowledge that no expedient to avoid recourse to arms was left by us untried.

11th Sept.

THE New York *Nation* is essentially anti-jingo in spirit, and it does not as a rule speak very favourably of Mr. Chamberlain, but in its issue of the 15th of June last it concludes an article on the trouble with the Transvaal as follows:—

With narrow legal right on his side, as respects every point in dispute, President Krüger and his Government are taking a position which cannot be morally maintained. As Mr. Balfour said last week, the Boers are denying "the elementary rights of civilisation." The grievances of the foreign residents of the Transvaal are great. They have a large part of the property, and pay much more than half the taxes, of the country, and yet are left almost absolutely without representation in the Government. Full citizenship can now be acquired, we believe, only after a residence of fourteen years, and even then under onerous and humiliating conditions. The inhabitants of Johannesburg are not even allowed a voice in municipal affairs. The city is wretchedly governed, is, in fact, a "death-trap;" yet the dwellers in it have no way of exerting political power to bring about a sanitary reform and remove a constant peril to life. To all appeals and remonstrances, the stolid Boers return a Papal *non-possumus*, or a Tweedian "What are you going to do about it?" and go on taxing and vexing and poisoning their Outlander victims, and forbidding them the right even to educate their children as they would. Now this, all must agree, is a situation to which an end should be put in some way. By urging upon Krüger and upon the world, as it is evident from Mr. Balfour's speech that the English Government means to do, the duty of having some regard to natural human rights, as against technical legal power, it will be in a position to secure general sympathy and support if, later, it has to extort by force what should have been yielded to reason and the larger justice.

Nearly three months ago, then, war was in contemplation, and it says much for the patience of the British Government and their desire for a peaceful issue that the Transvaal is still given one more chance to retire from a conflict which must end in its annihilation as a separate

Republic. There are many of us, no doubt, who feel some sympathy for Oom Paul and the Boers, and who would be glad if the news should come that they have given way at the eleventh hour; but the fact cannot be ignored that we are asking nothing out of the way. The franchise for which we ask and the representation in the Volksraad will not swamp the Boers, but it will give the Outlanders a chance of making their grievances known and of combining with the more liberal-minded among the Boers to get these grievances redressed. The general tenor of private telegrams as well as of those we published yesterday morning is most warlike; but other telegrams were received here, we learn, on Saturday announcing that there was a more hopeful feeling in London. A few days will decide, and we hope, even perhaps against hope, that the Boers will yet listen to reason.

HONOUR AT AUCTION.

9th Sept.

THERE surely must have been some Englishmen in London who felt at least a gentle touch of compunction when they read the following in the *Times* in July last in an account of a sale in the celebrated auction room of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods:—

The five following lots were sold by order of a descendant of Admiral Lord Collingwood, in whose family they have remained to the present time:—An oval silver soup-tureen, cover, liner, and stand, with chased band of honeysuckle and twisted serpent handles, by Paul Storr, 24 oz., with presentation inscription to Lord Collingwood from his townsmen, etc., at Newcastle, dated 21st October, 1805—£112 3s. (Cox); the sword presented to Admiral Lord Collingwood by the City of London in 1805, with inscription, set in brilliants, "England expects every man to do his duty"—£240 (Morris); and the sword presented to Lord Collingwood by the City of Liverpool—£160 (Morris); and two swords captured by Lord Collingwood at Trafalgar, that of Admiral Villeneuve, Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleets of France and Spain, 21st October, 1805—£63 (Spink); and that of Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisveros, the Spanish Rear-Admiral, 21st October, 1805—£26 5s. (Spink). The sale also included the following:—The sword of Admiral Viscount Nelson, used when a mate, 260 guineas (Landon); a sword handle, of Indian agate of remarkable purity, inlaid with five large old oriental brilliants, formerly the property of Tippoo Sahib, and taken at the fall of Seringapatam—£260 (J. M. Jones).

It would seem that there must be Englishmen at home who have forgotten that Admiral Collingwood was Nelson's "My dear Coll," who led the lee line at Trafalgar. It seems hardly credible that a descendant of Admiral Collingwood, even if he were starving, could send his two swords to an auction room, swords teeming with such noble associations to every Briton. And worse than that, the swords of the gallant but unfortunate French and Spanish

Admirals who struck their flags at Nelson's attack are with his sent to the same ignominious destination. Our first thought is that our Government and people must indeed be degenerate to tolerate such desecration. Nearly a century ago our grandfathers were fighting for the existence of the British Isles against almost the whole of Europe, and in one of those fights which placed the British navy on the top-most pinnacle of greatness Nelson and Collingwood won these swords which a wretched descendant of one of those grand sailors has sent to auction. As one man in whom the spirit that actuated those men is not yet extinct says: "Not an Arab in the desert could be found in the length and breadth of it who would part with the sword of his ancestors; not a Malay but would starve and go naked rather than sell the *kris* his father had won in fight. . . . How is it the Nation did not buy them if they must be sold, and fix them for ever in Greenwich, where the coming officers and seamen could see them and gain courage from thinking of the deeds that gained them?" Nelson's sword is one that he wore as a junior officer, but it is still Nelson's, and it is not a pleasant reflection that it should be knocking about in an auction room, or on the dusty shelves of a dealer in curiosities. Where was the Navy League? Where were our rich patriots? If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach holds the strings of the public purse so tight that £500 or £1,000 could not be found to buy these treasures and enshrine them at Greenwich Hospital, there are individual members of the Government, and other public men, who could come to the rescue. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, and hundreds of others are not in such straitened circumstances that they could not have averted this reproach from British patriotism. Are we indeed degenerate? Has prosperity choked the love of adventure and the desire to spread the name and fame of England that made us the possessors of India and a hundred colonies? The whole action of our Government in regard to China looks like it. China has asked for assistance and we have given her advice; the Yangtze Valley asks us to come in and give it a good administration, to help it to reform itself; but we are afraid of the responsibility; our greatness is failing, from craven fear of being great. And the swords of our past heroes are put up for sale in an auction room, with the swords of our old enemies that our past heroes won by their heroism, and in London this seems to pass without comment. This indifference is the more strange in the face of the revived interest in the Navy, and the place that Nelson and his captains

and their great deeds have occupied of late in literature. Unexplained it remains a disgrace to us all.

DREYFUS.

11th Sept.

THE news which we issued yesterday morning, that Captain Dreyfus has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, came as a surprise and a shock to the community. It should not be a surprise, because we were warned some time ago that it would be astonishing if the French officers composing the Court at Rennes should dare to offend "the Army" by finding Dreyfus innocent. The gallantry and physical courage of the French officer no one doubts; but we could not, after the recent revelations, be as sure of his moral courage. The career of the officers who tried Dreyfus depends on the favour of the General Staff, and they have not dared to offend the power that can make and unmake them. So they have compromised with their consciences and condemned the victim of the hatred of the General Staff and the Jew-baiters in Paris to ten years' imprisonment, though they were warned by the prosecuting commissary that, if they found Dreyfus guilty, they had no option but to sentence him to death. "You are not guilty," is their verdict, "but you have given us so much trouble that you must go to prison for ten years." It is known that the real culprits were Esterhazy and Henry. The former has been tried once and acquitted, and is too cunning, notwithstanding all the promises of safe-conduct, to be seen in a French Court again; the latter sentenced and executed himself, if, indeed, he was not killed by those who feared the revelations he might make. We do not suppose the sentence on Dreyfus will be carried out; he has already suffered five years of torture, which only conscious innocence could have enabled him to survive, at the hands of a Court whose proceedings were annulled by the Court of Cassation, and that torture would be penalty enough if he were guilty. Fresh evidence may have been brought forward against him at Rennes, but though our French contemporary has given us a summary of the proceedings from day to day, we do not know of it. It is improbable that the friends of Dreyfus will be satisfied with this verdict, and there will probably be another appeal to the Court of Cassation. Justice is very lame in France just now; but it is surely impossible that she should not triumph at last.

THE PLAGUE AT NEWCHWANG.

11th Sept.

THE ghastly news from Newchwang which we published on Saturday morning and which we reprint this morning, should have one good effect; it should strengthen the hands of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Ls. Rocher, who, in the face of much opposition, native and foreign, has been fighting hard to keep the plague out of Shanghai. The native opposition was to be expected, but he should never have met with opposition from foreigners who can realise to themselves what the introduction here of the plague would mean to our commerce, and who should be large-minded enough to put the public weal above their private inconvenience. If the plague is averted from Shanghai, we shall all owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Rocher.

Junks from the North have been regularly examined during the past fortnight, and those from Newchwang have so far brought no passengers or coffins. The Taotai's Chinese cruiser *Chunho* has been detached for special duty in the North Channel off Tsungning Island, and all junks from the North bound to Yangtze and Coast ports will be intercepted and inspected, and all suspects towed to the sanitary station on Chungpaosha Island. It is needless to say that junks with coffins will be similarly treated, and the coffins retained at the station.

A telegram has been sent to the Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, asking him to stop the export of coffins both by junk and steamer; and it is hoped that the Foreign Ministers will bring their united pressure to bear on the Tsungli Yamén, without which the local authorities will no doubt prove as obstructive and obstinate as usual. It is not only the native local authorities that are to blame for obstruction. Some months ago the northern ports were advised by Shanghai to inspect all direct steamers from infected ports. The medical officer of one port discouraged the measure on the ground that northern China was not a suitable field for the propagation of plague germs. This has been grievously disproved.

It is almost imperative that the Chamber of Commerce, in its capacity of custodian of the commercial interests of Shanghai, should telegraph to the *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Body at Peking to urge the Tsungli Yamén to stop the export of coffins from Newchwang altogether. Without this, the Commissioner of Customs there may find it difficult to carry out this indispensable measure. Moreover, public opinion here should be so strongly expressed that any foreigners here who have been

obstructing the action of our Commissioner may be deterred from continuing their ill-considered action.

Review.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

This, the fourteenth year of this valuable compendium of reliable naval information and statistics, is in the stereotyped form of the last preceding volumes. It is again edited by T. A. Brassey in the absence of his father, Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, but it contains valuable contributions from his lordship and many other naval and military authorities. The past year has been a very momentous one not only for the war between Spain and the United States, and the war in the Soudan where the naval arm took its part as usual with credit and success, but also on account of the great efforts made by most countries to increase their naval forces. Most of these Powers were at peace, and the sums they have expended are the largest known in their histories. The following table gives an account for six of the great Powers of the sums voted for this year and the monies expended for the last. To those curious as to the cost of a few months' naval operations, attention is directed to figures belonging to the United States:—

Nation.	Net	
	Estimated Total 1899-1900.	Granted 1898-99.
Great Britain	£26,594,500	£23,778,400
France	12,082,627	11,485,326
United States	9,678,053	23,328,777
Russia	8,652,602	6,984,375
Germany	6,485,797	5,972,594
Italy	4,275,025	4,217,892

The next table will give the amounts it is intended to expend on new ships and on the armaments necessary for them in the next year by the same six Powers, who evidently do not intend to relax any of their efforts in this direction in the immediate future. And those who have taken an interest in the Peace Conference, and in the proposals that originated with Russia, may note the figures under this head belonging to her:—

Nation.	New Ships. Armaments. Total	
	1899-1900.	1899-1900. 1899-1900.
	£	£
Great Britain	9,257,693	2,710,800 11,968,493
France.....	4,309,884	764,076 5,073,960
Russia.....	3,548,181	958,200 4,506,381
Germany.....	2,182,379	590,749 2,773,128
United States	1,272,454	821,946 2,094,400
Italy.....	851,852	311,111 1,162,963

The British Naval Estimates 1899-1900 amount to a net total of £26,594,500. The personnel has been increased by 4,250 members to 110,640 and it has been found necessary to raise for the immediate requirements of the Fleet by entering fifty more officers from the merchant service in order to tide over the interval which must elapse before a sufficient supply of executive officers trained up in the Navy has been produced in the ordinary course; but these fifty officers will be placed upon a separate list and the provisions governing previous entries will be applicable to them. In the Naval Reserve there are 243 officers, 351 engineers, and 26,141 men, and an increase of 1,000 is proposed for 1899-1900. The men are generally well reported on, but to enable them to keep up a smarter appearance, an increased allowance for clothes has been granted. In new construction; all the vessels proposed for the original programme of 1898-99 have been laid down. Of the vessels under the supplemental programme four battleships and two cruisers have been ordered, and tenders for the remaining two cruisers and for the twelve de-

stroyers are being invited. The manufacture of armour has been affected by the fact that, the introduction of a new and superior quality has necessitated the reconstruction of plant, and involved many difficulties only to be overcome by experience. The battleships *Hannibal* and *Illustrious*, 14,000 tons, 12,000 i.h.p., 16 guns, the last two of the nine *Majestics*, were commissioned during the year. Of the six battleships in the *Canopus* class—12,950 tons, 13,500 i.h.p., 16 guns—the *Canopus*, *Ocean*, and *Goliath* will be ready for trial this summer, and the *Albion* and *Glory* about the end of the year; but the sixth, the *Vengeance*, will not be ready till July, 1900. Of the six battleships in the *Formidable* class—13,000 tons, 13,000 i.h.p., 16 guns—the *Formidable*, *Irresistible*, and *Implicable* have been launched; and the *London*, *Venerable*, and *Bulwark* will be launched early in 1900. The ships are really improved *Majestics*, but with newer and more powerful types of guns, and armour of an improved quality, and they are all to be fitted with the latest improved Belleville boilers. The four battleships ordered under the supplemental programme (22nd July, 1898) are to be known as the *Duncan* class—14,000 tons, 18,000 i.h.p., 16 guns. They are to be intermediate in size between the *Canopus* and *Formidable* classes. They are to have the same armament, only of a later pattern, lighter armour, and greater speed. All armour will be of the very latest and most improved quality, possessing much greater resisting power in proportion to its thickness than armour used in the *Majestic* class. They will easily maintain 19 knots with natural draught; their draught of water will be moderate, and their arrangements will be specially designed for a tropical climate. Mr. Goschen, in asking for the vote for these ships, said that if any Power in the Far East liked to read between the lines it could do so. Of the eight first-class cruisers of the *Diadem* class—11,000 tons, 16,500 i.h.p., 11 guns—two, the *Diadem* and *Niobe*, are in commission; the *Europa*, *Andromeda*, *Argonaut*, *Ariadne*, *Spartiate*, and *Amphitrite* are either finished or will be ready before the end of the year. Six armoured cruisers of the *Cressy* class—12,000 tons, 21,000 i.h.p., 14 guns—are to be built, and are to be called *Cressy*, *Aboukir*, *Euryalus*, *Hogue*, *Sutlej*, and *Bacchante*. They will all be built by contract. There were difficulties in the supply of materials that greatly delayed their commencement, but there is not the slightest doubt that the contract dates for their delivery in 1900 will be kept. There are to be also four large armoured cruisers to be known as the *Drake* class—14,100 tons, 30,000 i.h.p., 18 guns. They will maintain 23 knots with natural draught. They are to have a formidable armament of two 9.2 guns with armoured shields, and sixteen 6-in. guns, in armoured casemates. Their armour will be of the latest design and of the best quality, and they will also be fitted with Belleville boilers. The other three cruisers in this class are to be named *Africa*, *Leviathan*, and *King Alfred*. Tenders are out for two new cruisers which are proposed to be of a novel design, of 9,800 tons, 22,000 i.h.p., and with fourteen 6-in. guns. They will maintain 23 knots with natural draught and will be fitted with Belleville boilers. They will carry four of their guns in turrets and ten in casemates, and their principal novelty consists in a combination of vertical side-armour over most of their length, tapering off at the ends, and with two strong protective decks. These two ideas of mounting the quick-firing guns in turrets, and the double, armoured decks have been much used by the French in their latest cruisers. Of the second-class cruisers two of the *Arrogant* class—5,800 tons, 10,000 i.h.p., and 10 guns—the *Furious* and *Vindictive* have been completed,

while the last one of the four in the class, the *Gladiator*, will not be ready till 1900. The three vessels of the *Hermes* class—5,600 tons, 10,000 i.h.p., 11 guns—building by contract, will not be ready for trial until early in 1900. These three ships are really improved *Eclipses*, and if added to that class will bring it up to twelve fine cruisers. Of the ten third-class cruisers, *Pelorus* class—2,135 tons, 7,000 i.h.p., 8 guns—the *Proserpine*, *Pactolus*, *Pegasus* are completed; the *Psyche*, *Polmona*, *Perseus*, *Prometheus*, *Peorus*, *Pyramus*, and *Pandora* will be completed early next year. For these smart little vessels the Admiralty have ventured on a British water-tube boiler, having had them fitted with boilers of the Blechynden type. Six sloops of the *Condor* class—980 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., 6 guns—are in hand. Four twin-screw gunboats, *Dwarf* class—700 tons, 1,300 i.h.p., 6 guns—are being built by contract. Twelve new destroyers have been ordered, which will bring the number of these craft up to 104. A new royal yacht 4,700 tons, 11,000 i.h.p., with a proposed speed of 20 knots, has been launched at Pembroke. In round numbers there are as near as possible one hundred vessels of different descriptions, at the present moment, being prepared for the British Navy. At the completion of their last commissions, thirty ships of different classes have undergone reconstruction or repair in the five dockyards.

(To be continued.)

Outports, Etc.

CHAOTUNG, YUNNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OPIUM POISONING.

The missionaries in this city are constantly called to give help in cases of opium suicide. In the first half of this year there were exactly fifty cases of this kind. I have no means of knowing what proportion this bears to the whole number of suicides. As a rule the people try remedies of their own, some of them most revolting, before calling in the foreigner. There is one family outside the West-gate which has had seven cases in less than five years. Five of the seven died. A few years ago I gathered some statistics from several cities in different parts of China and came to the conclusion that, in the whole Empire, half-a-million of people every year attempt suicide by taking opium. It would be interesting to know if this terrible estimate is corroborated by the experience of other statistic gatherers in China.

AN AVERTED RIOT.

Some weeks ago we just escaped a riot here. Baby eating was the charge and the Hindu servant of one of the railway surveyors the accused. Before the trouble was over one of our teachers was badly stabbed by a villain who lurked about the premises with the intent to kill some one.

FRENCH OPERATIONS.

We have just changed prefects and our new man has a great reputation for honesty and severity. He has lived three years in Japan and professes to be greatly enamoured of foreign Municipal government. I saw something of his rule a few years ago in another city, and it had much to commend it. In a long conversation with him, a few days ago, he anticipated trouble from the French, and events which have happened since then have proved that such trouble is bound to come. It almost seems, as if the trouble is wished for in order to give an excuse for further encroachments. The latest news from the provincial capital makes it very probable that the *Graphic's* revised map of China, the subject of a recent editorial of yours, will have to be again revised unless the British Government take some serious step

to restore the balance of power in this part of the Yangtze Valley.

SIXTEEN PERSONS

were drowned by the overturn of a ferry-boat here a few days ago. The harvest gives prospect of being a very poor one. This will not lighten the task of those who have to govern these people.

IN THE COOL HILLS.

It may make some of your readers envious, Mr. Editor, to know that I am writing this among the great hills of Western China and that last night, 3rd of August, I slept with a Chinese wadded quilt, and two rugs as covering, and a nice hot water bottle at the foot of the bed to keep my feet warm. Straight across the country the Yaoshan (Medicine Hill) rises up before one. The snow rests on this hill as late as June and July. Surely this is better than even the cold liquid air!

4th August.

HSINGKUOCHOU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hsingkuochou is a town about fifty miles above Kiukiang, but not situated on the Yangtze. The town is separated from the big river by some 60 li of water which, however, dries up in winter. The people are proverbially rough and rowdyish. Although situated so near to the great commercial waterway, foreigners have seldom been seen in the town except in native dress. During the last year one or two visits have been paid by missionaries, and whilst those who wore Chinese dress were unmolested, the unlucky possessor of a Western garb has once or twice been roughly handled. During last May a shop was rented on the main street, with a view of opening a preaching place. The Mandarin was written to, asking his help and influence in case of trouble, but he vouchsafed no reply. In July the shop underwent alteration and a chapel was opened. The Mandarin was interviewed personally, and from the outset manifested

A SPIRIT OF HOSTILITY.

He warned the foreigners against going to that place and confessed his inability to suppress any violence, and almost refused to render any help that might be necessary. At that time all that was asked was the issue of a proclamation stating the reasons for the opening of the chapel and a command to refrain from acts of violence. The Proclamation was not forthcoming and only after a threat of Consular interference did the official comply with the request. Of course, with a mandarin of this quality free expression was given of the intentions of the people to pull down the place and to stamp out the foreign doctrine. A native was placed in charge, and for the last two months things have gone on smoothly, but the ferment continues to work. On Monday night last one of the missionaries visited the town. It was night when he arrived. The crowd on the street immediately began the howl so familiar to those who work amongst the Chinese. Soon cries of "Kill the foreign devil!" were heard on every hand. By the time the chapel was reached, a crowd of

TWO OR THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE

had gathered. So long as the foreigner remained outside the crowd did nothing but yell, and make a fool of itself generally. But thinking the people would disperse, the missionary went indoors. This, however, was only the signal for operations to commence. The doors were burst in, the wooden frontage torn down and a wooden partition, running along the building, shared the same fate. Then the crowd set to work on the benches and rostrum and amused themselves by hurling the pieces at the missionary inside. Fortunately a rush through the mob was made in time and, with the exception of a blow from a portion of a bench and rough handling, the

foreigner made his escape, leaving samples of his clothing in the hands of the crowd. Refuge was sought in a shop and although the crowd damaged the outside woodwork and goods they did not effect an entrance. Naturally the people wanted to be rid of their uninvited guest and several attempts were made to get him out into the street again; but it did not succeed. Once again in the hands of such a howling mob meant death or at least severe injury. The mandarin did not make his appearance on the streets until the military had turned out, but by that time the mischief was done.

THE FOREIGNER SMUGGLED OUT.

About an hour after the disturbance the Captain-Commandant of the city put in an appearance which quieted the crowd to some extent. After another hour or so had gone by the civil mandarin arrived and, of course, expressed his regret by saying: "Why didn't you come to the *yanén*?" He again confessed his inability to manage such a wild lot as he had in charge, but said the thing would be looked into. The official asked the foreigner to leave the place until the premises were restored. About midnight under a strong military escort the missionary was put on board a boat and in company with several soldiers and *yanén* runners left the place.

WHAT IS TO FOLLOW?

Such occurrences as these are familiar to all who live in China. But they would be fewer if the officials were really bent on doing their duty. In this case the attitude of the mandarin towards foreigners was known, his reluctance to help was taken by the people as a sign that they could play their pranks with impunity. It is to be hoped that sufficient pressure will be brought to bear on him to give him an idea of his responsibility and show him, that at this time of day an occurrence of this kind in the Yangtze Valley may have serious results.

Wusueh, 30th August.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE "WOODCOCK"

left this morning for Shasi. The Consul, Mr. Wilton, is on board and intends calling on the Taotai at Chingchoufu. The gunboat is expected back to-morrow evening.

A RUSH OF BUSINESS.

The *Changwo* came in this morning at 7.30 and again cleared to-night.

The *Tayuan* goes to Shanghai this trip for repairs. We hear the Chinese agent of the company here has gone down to Hankow to persuade the Hankow office not to send up so much cargo. There is a great lack of storage-room. Temples, guilds, half-finished godowns, matsheeds, are all being requisitioned for the storing of cargo.

Since the late smuggling case the Customs has been very strict. Every night at 6 o'clock all godowns are closed and sealed. Cargo being put into any other place than an authorised godown must first be examined and passed by the Customs. The agents of the different firms here are loud in complaining of the restrictions. It is hardly possible to hire chartered junks enough to ship on cargo to the West.

What a boon it will be when steamers run between Ichang and Chungking! The *Fuhwo* and *Kiangwan* are reported to be coming to Ichang as extra boats.

THE WEATHER.

We have been suddenly ushered into cool weather and one is glad now to have a blanket at night. It was extraordinary for August. The temperature went down to 64°. We have had a good deal of rain lately. Though the coolness has come early we do not object. We hear the Chungking

Customs doctor is coming to Ichang. At present we are entirely dependent on Dr. Keith of the *Woodcock*.

2nd September.

KULING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In writing about the various Kuling raids the other day, I had no idea that the gambling den business was to blossom into a matter which would occupy the attention of Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking. But the following dispatch, which is passing from hand to hand round the settlement, shows that it has been brought to his notice:—

"Kiukiang, 28th August, 1899.—Gentlemen, I am in receipt of a dispatch from Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* on the subject of the recent raid on the gambling den at Kuling—the tenor of which I am instructed to bring to your notice. Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* regrets exceedingly that British subjects, and especially missionary participants, should have permitted themselves to take part in the proceedings, and concurs in the censure conveyed to you in my letter of the 2nd instant.

"The incident" Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* writes, 'is still more deplorable at the present time when the Trustees are endeavouring to persuade the Chinese authorities to grant them an extension of the property, and is almost certain to seriously prejudice my efforts to induce the Tsungli Yamen to override the covert opposition of the local officials and gentry.'

"(Signed) H. F. BRADY."

Your correspondent had no interest in the affair at the time, and has none in it now, only it affords so good an illustration of the kind of assistance which British subjects sometimes receive from their Consuls that it would be a pity not to give it publicity. It is true there was a raid, but after all what did it amount to? Only this: a certain number of gentlemen seized a certain number of Chinese bad characters, whose presence in the place was the cause of endless mischief, and handed them over to the native magistrate duly appointed to deal with such. The Shanghai police are doing the same thing all the time with respect to the gambling fraternity there. The beatings administered, and the burning down of the house, were alike the acts of the native magistrate himself. No doubt, without the support of foreigners, he would not have acted as he did, but then no-one was better pleased than he to be thus enabled to get rid of the nuisance. I personally interviewed him on the matter, and he assured me that the action taken was "good, very good." The result of the raid was decidedly beneficial to natives and foreigners alike. The gamblers made no complaint and there was not the least call for outside interference.

However, the affair came to the ears of H.B.M. Consul at Kiukiang, who immediately addressed a lengthy remonstrance, and vigorously worded censure, to the Kuling Trustees and Municipality. It so happened that the raid was purely a private affair, and neither of these bodies had anything to do with it, but all the same they kissed the rod, and promised the like would not happen again. The incident was then supposed to be closed. But no: here we have another censure, obtained by the Consul from Peking, apparently in response to representations made by him, the accuracy of which we have no means of testing. We only know that the raid was never a subject of enquiry, and that the Consul's information was sadly defective.

Contrast with this his action in connection with the Kuling extension. This is a matter which vitally concerns the welfare of all foreigners resident in the Yangtze valley,

and British subjects especially. But, nevertheless the Consul could not see his way to give any official help in obtaining it. When the case went to Peking, it was sent, so to speak, over his head—a method of procedure which of course did it no good, but under the circumstances what else could be done? Yet a trifle like the raid is taken up unasked, and made the subject of most serious representations!

Kiukiang is a queer place, and things seem to happen there which happen nowhere else. Just before the gambling business, there was a raid in Kiukiang itself of which the following are the particulars:—The Kuling Estate possesses a building in Kiukiang called the "Rest House"—a sad misnomer; the "House of Unrest" would be a better title for it. It is used for the accommodation of visitors to and from Kuling, and for the transaction of their necessary business. Over the way, there lived a German gentleman who could not get his sleep at night because of the noise going on in the Rest House amongst the native employees. The heat was intense; his temper was likewise tropical, so after vainly exhorting them from his verandah to "stop that bobbery" he grasped his trustiest Penang lawyer and went a-raiding. He burst his way into the Rest House, lambasted the natives right and left, and ended by marching one of them off to the Police Station where he was hand-cuffed and locked up to await a better beating in the morning. Of course the Rest House employees thereupon went on strike, and the matter had to be settled by the Consul. It was a clear case of assault, battery, and wrongful imprisonment, with a taste of housebreaking into the bargain. Yet the Consul found that the German gentleman was perfectly justified in all he did, as he, the Consul, considered the place was a nuisance to the neighbourhood and ought to be closed. We do not dispute his finding, only the affair was on all fours with the gambling den raid, and thus, according to his own showing, there is such a thing as justifiable lawbreaking. But what is right at Kiukiang in the case of a German, is entirely wrong at Kuling when Englishmen are in the question.

Another instance of Consular "assistance." A few of the Kuling residents set their heart on making a bathing pool, in a lovely spot on the main stream a little below the Estate. All that was necessary was to build a dyke across the stream, to deepen the water, and remove a few stones. By no conceivable process of reasoning could that dyke injure anyone, and being in No-man's-land nobody had a right to interfere. They therefore subscribed their dollars and set to work, but as soon as the affair came to the ears of the Consul he interdicted proceedings, because the consent of the Chinese officials had not been asked or obtained. The gentlemen concerned happened to be American citizens, and were under no obligation to pay attention to any such order; however, to their credit, they gave up the project and lost their money rather than give rise to any disagreement.

How happy, compared with the above, is the position of Russian subjects at Kiukiang. While the British cannot get another inch of land, try they how they may, the Russian gathers in the country-side at his own sweet will, and soon all the best property in the neighbourhood of Kuling will be theirs. They can burn houses and do whatever they please, no one dreaming of calling them in question. But let a British subject give the least opening for fault-finding and he is immediately brought to book. No harm in that. If the consular assistance to which British subjects are entitled were forthcoming when wanted, no-one would grumble. But a good Consul, like a good rule, should work both ways.

5th September.

PEITAIHO.

(FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.)

BREAKING-UP.

With the close of the Conference many friends began their preparations for leaving at an early date. The American Presbyterian Mission followed the Conference with its annual meeting, the second held at this place, which appears to look towards permanency of meeting place. Quite a number have left for their fields of labour, chiefly those who have the longest home journey, and others will go soon. Departures are of almost daily occurrence and it will not be long when the resort will be well-nigh deserted. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman of Shanghai are visiting Rocky Point for a few days, meeting friends and acquaintances who met them in days gone by in Shanghai.

AN ECHO OR TWO OF THE CONFERENCE

may be worth noting for the aid of future conference committees. It cannot be said of this Conference as your Kuling correspondent said of the one held there: "We would not like to say it was a failure: we cannot say it was a success." Ours was a success, but it might, and ought to have been more of a success. For one thing, there were too many papers: not enough time was given to discussion. This is usually the most interesting and instructive part of such a conference, because the words are likely to be spoken right out of one's experience—even the paper theories being met by facts of experience. It was a common complaint. But we have not had time to discuss this subject fully.

ANOTHER ECHO

is that we were wearied with too many consecutive meetings. It was said that one member of Committee desired three meetings daily for the five days (including a Sunday), but he was overruled, and only two sessions daily, with one day of rest following the second day, was the programme adopted. I think I give the general consensus when I say that it would have been better to have had only a daily forenoon session, or a day of two sessions and a day of rest. The reason for this is that those who have been working hard for nine or ten months and come here to recuperate for the next siege need rest quite as much as they need conference; but the two can be so combined that each shall be a help to the other. And the greatest good of the greatest number will be secured by some such plan as the above.

POLITICS AGAIN.

Both the Russian and the French Ministers left a few days ago rather suddenly, the Chinese say. Not knowing, I cannot say, but their departure closely together, and with no intimation leaking out among the Chinese, suggests to them associated and important business.

THE WEATHER.

The last few days have been very fine, cool and bright, with perhaps a little too much wind for those inclined to nervousness. All-day excursions can be made now with little fear from the sun even at midday, and the bathing continues fine. Indeed those with good vitality and reacting quickly can bathe without discomfort for three or four weeks yet, judging from two years' experience.

31st August.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

(3b) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

TEHNGANFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A GOOD HARVEST.

From the west and northern borders of Suichow, through the prefecture down to Hankow, crops of every kind are good. With hardly any exception there is general and much rejoicing at the abundant harvests. All are busy harvesting rice, hemp, and sesamum. Hopes of abundant cotton, late indigo, peanuts, and later-rice harvests run high. A good late-rice harvest will need more rain. It is the hope of such a harvest and the fear of a change to rain which is prompting farmers to clear their fields of yellow rice so quickly. The cotton plant is well-grown, blossoms numerous and large. Cotton should be cheap this autumn.

THE NEW PREFECT ARRIVES.

Rains, freshets and the travelling with the prefect of his aged mother have made his journey a tedious one. The old lady who is over eighty years of age cannot stand either the heat or the brilliancy of the sun, while motion of boat and of chair alike inconvenienced her and hindered progress. Immediately upon arrival he arranged for

THE PREFECTURAL EXAMINATIONS

which will be held early in September and will proceed at intervals of three days. In that way all will be ready for the Literary Chancellor who is expected early in October.

SUICIDE THROUGH SCANDAL.

Our city has been the scene of a scandal which caused a tragical suicide and various subsequent trials, ending in the vindication of the deceased's character and the condemnation of the slanderer to make reparation to the family and to the memory of the girl whose death he caused.

The deceased, a girl of about eighteen years, well connected and of exemplary demeanour, was covertly accused of misconduct with a neighbour's son. The thing preyed upon her mind. Leaving word with a younger sister that she would be found in the pond near the house, she left home soon after dark one evening. The sister, from fear, did not tell her mother; eventually a search was made late at night. The pond was dragged but nothing was found. Next morning she was found standing or kneeling in the pond dead. There were trials in the local courts, and then the case was carried to Wuchang. The scandal-monger was condemned to provide an elaborate funeral, with Taoist ceremonials, and erect a memorial stone at the grave, the inscription on which would give the lie to the scandal. For several days we have been disturbed with the loudest of noises of all kinds connected with the funeral and the whole was completed a few days since with a monster procession to the grave.

YINGTSENHSIEN.

The appointment of the district magistrate of the above city to Ch'ishuihsien is confirmed, though there seems to be no possibility of his transfer this year. By a strange anomaly there are four mandarins who have permanent appointments who are now supplying *pro tem*. The Ch'ishui *pro tem* mandarin is one. The want of telegraphy and prompt postal service led to the district magistrate vainly waiting over a week on the borders of his own jurisdiction to receive his superior.

The household of this official is one of five in which an English-speaking tutor is engaged teaching the younger members of the family the English language and arithmetic. Attendance at school would be more advantageous to them. The regular and careful reading by the officials of the *Review of the Times* increases the topics of conversation. Politics, universal history, and works of art are frequent subjects of converse with those who receive the *Review*. This suggests a method of usefulness which more of those residing in cities of the interior might avail themselves of. A copy of the

above *Review* and other papers given monthly to the higher officials in such cities, would beget more friendly relations with them, spread useful information, and help to rekindle the flickering sparks of Reform.

29th August.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALARMING RUMOURS.

People here in a position to know the exact position of affairs in Peking greatly deprecate the alarming rumours of imminent civil war which have been wired from the capital to the southern Press. Affairs between Prince Ching and Jung Lu and their respective followings are notoriously not going smoothly, but it is a far cry from the intrigue incident to party strife to civil war. Cautious observers here stoutly affirm that neither side has hitherto had the remotest idea of an appeal to force. It may be the calm before a tornado, but things in Peking are exceptionally quiet at present, *teste* the absence of all the foreign Ministers and Sir Robert Hart at Peitaiho.

PLAGUE

attracts increasing attention here: the authorities, foreign and Chinese, are happily alive to a sense of their duty, and have not only organised an inspectorate at Taku but are doing their best to educate the Chinese *οι πολλοι* in precautionary measures. Among others, the Comte du Chaylard, Consul-General for France, has issued some exceedingly succinct and sound advice to the Chinese residents under his jurisdiction. Two things are in our favour—the lateness of the season and the fact that there is little direct trade to Tientsin from Newchwang at this time of the year. The steamers come to us after they have made the Southern trip from the Manchurian port. Quarantine is all but an unknown institution on our part: although quite discredited and regarded as inefficacious by the medical faculty in England, it will probably be enforced here on much the same lines as obtain at Woosung. The high Chinese authorities have shown a most commendable spirit and are keenly alive to the necessity of adopting and enforcing rules dictated by experience gained elsewhere.

OUR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

up here are passing through a crisis. All have had to send in *raisons d'être*, the Provincial Government having received orders to justify their existence to the Peking authorities in consequence of censorial attack. The Naval and Military Colleges had very little ado to justify their position; they were reported to Peking as indispensable. The other schools happily found potent protectors—the Tientsin University for example was warmly defended for the excellence of its work—and it is now very likely that the economic cyclone will pass over us without educational wreckage. From all I hear, schools in other provinces will not be so fortunate; the crusade against them is primarily due to reaction and not to economy.

GENERAL.

The Peking Electric Tramway is not attracting so much traffic as was expected. Foreigners find it no advantage to use it, if they have come down by cart or on horseback: they are worried about their luggage, and prefer to hold straight on for the extra mile and a fraction to Machinpu.

Mr. Walton, the Radical M. P. who sits for the Barnsley Division, has been here studying the China question. He has already visited Newchwang and Peking; so far he has avoided the usual pitfall of political visitors; he is not the guest of the Consuls, but puts up with the big *hong* people. The result is that he is more accessible and gets information through more numerous and more varied channels.

Mr. d'Arc of marionette fame is, I think, the first foreign showman to invade Peking. He found trouble in getting a location, but is at last settled near the Observatory in the Manchu City. It is a great pity that so able and artistic a caterer has not modified his puppets to meet Chinese requirements. The Tientsin Chinese who saw them were very greatly impressed; those who also understood were enthusiastic.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER

saw quite a number of Peitaiho visitors return for good. The weather and bathing during this month are perfection, the latter being all the better because the Ho is a little colder. The only drawback is that the days are shorter and the nights longer; poor roads make social meetings difficult except when the moon is favourable. The big picnic to the Great Wall was so successful that the Railway Company is thinking of offering weekly facilities (a Saturday excursion train) for its repetition. In

MR. H. D. MONRO,

whose death in London on the 1st inst. was telegraphed last week, Tientsin loses a greatly esteemed resident and the Bank a loyal and devoted servant. Mr. Monro's health was undermined by pulmonary disease some years ago; he knew exactly how he stood and bore his many physical trials with a patience and courage that were all but heroic. No one ever came to this port better endowed to win affection and esteem all round; he had hosts of warmly attached friends to whom his somewhat unexpected death is nothing less than a tragedy. His social qualities, his fine literary tastes, his really remarkable powers as a *raconteur*, and especially his affectionate disposition, all tended to a wide personal popularity and enabled him to grapple to himself with hooks of steel, friends of all ages. The Bank loses in Mr. Monro an invaluable man: it would be no exaggeration to say that his strenuous devotion to duty greatly shortened his life.

Mr. Monro left Tientsin on the 10th of June, at the urgent representation of his medical advisers, to try the open-air treatment in some German or British sanatorium. This was practically a forlorn hope. Apparently the fatigue of the voyage or untoward circumstances at home were too much for his small reserve of strength. His death came as a great shock, although few of us ever expected to see his genial face again.

5th September.

WEIHAIWEI.

A recent number of *Blackwood* contains an interesting article on the value of Weihaiwei as a naval station. It is evidently from the pen of a Naval Officer who knows the port well, but who takes a pessimistic view of the Government schemes with regard to it.

The writer commences by severely criticising the action of Great Britain in taking the port at all. The terms of the so-called lease he considers undignified, especially the "I shall hold this so long as Russia holds that" clause, which he characterises as "feeble and unworthy of a strong Conservative Government." He also considers that the insertion of such terms indicated "a feebleness of purpose inconsistent with the fixed policy of a great Power possessing vast interests in China, interests which surpass those of all other nations combined." He then compares with some scorn the insignificant defences we are proposing at Weihaiwei with the immense works at Port Arthur which Russia is hurrying forward, and adds that a large quantity of the guns and ammunition for this fortress were in China waters even before the place was seized.

In fact much of the early part of this article, while being an interesting review of the events which have brought about the present state of affairs, is more or less a criticism of the Government policy in China.

Notwithstanding this tone of criticism, our writer, with some inconsistency, falls foul of the unfortunate British merchant for being dissatisfied with the policy. After a rather vicious attack upon the poor traders and their outcries he dismisses them with the following remark:—

"Their ostensible grievance was based upon the well-known fact that all foreigners hedge in their spheres of influence with a *cheval-de-frise* of tariffs, intended to exclude all competition with their own merchants, and especially to exclude Great Britain with its hateful principles and practice of free trade; but their real grievance was the prospect of any competition with their own practical monopoly of the China trade."

In other words he admits the existence of the danger which the merchant fears, but invents their "real grievance" to justify his attack.

Why should the merchant be blind to a danger connected with trade which is quite apparent to the naval mind, and which is admittedly a "well-known fact?"

As to the merchants' resentment at any interference with their "monopoly," we can only say that the writer can have paid little attention to this question. One of the first facts which strikes an observant visitor to the Crown Colony of Hongkong is the enormous volume of trade in the hands of the German residents in that Colony, while both here and in all the open ports of China, opened in most cases by British arms and in the interests of British trade, all nationalities are accepted as "brothers in trade" on the most friendly terms.

Our writer then comes to his chief point, which is, that an unprotected harbour such as Weihaiwei now is becomes in time of war a mere trap in which any fleet runs the risk of destruction by a night attack of torpedo-boats from the protected harbour of Port Arthur. The only safeguard is to be found in the construction of a break-water which will enable boom defences to be used. Such defence he considers absolutely necessary, not only as protection but in order that the possession of a strongly fortified position may be used as a political factor in enabling us to make better terms with Russia.

Withdrawal from Weihaiwei he considers impossible: "As well talk of withdrawing from Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, or Singapore, honour and interest alike forbid a cowardly policy. . . . Unless we mean to recede before the advancing Muscovite wave we must make a stand at Weihaiwei."

He then comes to one characteristic of the port which calls forth no criticism and only praise—the climate, which he believes to be the "healthiest in the world." The summer is never too hot, as there is always a breeze to temper the heat; the winter with its bright, clear, bracing cold is "more like the Riviera winter than any climate we have ever seen, but superior to the Riviera in that the air is drier and more bracing, and the sunshine, if possible, more brilliant."

After referring to the immense possibilities of fruit culture, as shown by the vineyards, etc., of Chefoo—possibilities improved here by the southern exposure of most of the hill-sides—our writer finishes with these words:—

"To sum up then, Weihaiwei can be turned into a paradise, a sanitarium, and a fortified harbour, but it cannot be held as a secondary naval base in time of war."

WENCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TAICHOW TROUBLES.

Some 500 soldiers were brought down by the *Ch'auwu* a few days ago to assist in quelling the Taichow trouble. Ying Wan-tê is said to have gone into Hsienchühsien,

and been joined by all the banditti and other disaffected people round about. His house has been destroyed, according to my informant, and his family driven forth. The people are said to speak well of his past character and to sympathise with him in his present trouble, for which they do not hold him primarily responsible. It seems a pity that the actual perpetrator of the outrages cannot be seized and the matter compromised.

KUO "WEIYUAN,"

who has been for many years deputy for Foreign Affairs here, leaves by this steamer as acting sub-prefect of the Chusans. His departure is much regretted, and the Protestant churches of Wenchow, numbering 150 stations, have united in presenting him with a handsome satin umbrella, with honorary boards in addition. It is the first time such a handsome presentation has been made to a native official and is a proof of the high esteem in which he is held.

THE WEATHER.

Rain has been with us for a week or more; a regular autumn *mei-t'ien*—everything mouldy; but the thermometer is low, for which we may be grateful.

6th September.

YACHOU, SZECHUAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A SIGNIFICANT PIECE OF NEWS

has been conveyed to us here from a *yamen* in Chêngtu. At the time of the riots in Szechuan the prime mover in them at the beginning was one Chou, a ranking Taotai, younger brother of the notorious Chou Han of Hunan placards' fame. As a punishment for his share in the Szechuan riots Chou was degraded from office, and the understanding was that he would so remain. Now, however, we learn he has been given the command of five hundred Bannermen at Chêngtu, the scene of his exploits against the foreigners. "What does it signify?" the friendly Chinese are asking among themselves and of us. There is also a recrudescence of the well-poisoning rumours and the people's minds are agitated.

DREAD RUMOUR.

The most unaccountable thing in the light of the statement that man is a rational being is the spectacle of a Chinese community under the ban of a rumour of this kind. Fear and suspicion make the people less than rational. Nobody has seen anything, but something has been heard—not here, but somewhere in an indeterminate direction and at an indefinite distance—somebody has heard that something has taken place, and straightway all reason is clean forgotten. The water-carriers can't sell their water and consequently blame the foreigner. The mandarins may well dread the advent of that undesirable individual, seeing how much other one unoffending creature may unwittingly stir up in such an unenlightened community.

THE CONDEMNATION OF OPIUM.

I am glad to take back a piece of news I passed along in a former letter regarding the opium dens. True, the order to open and license such was received and promulgated, but a subsequent communication from the Viceroy countermanded the previous dispatch, as the Emperor's consent could not be got to such an order. That, at least, was the reason given out. The magistrate was unwilling to issue a second proclamation so close on the heels of the other and utterly at variance with it, so sent out the ward officials to notify the people that opium dens are still an unlawful enterprise in the magistracy of Yangan.

A LOCAL FIRE LAW.

Out here, by our smaller North-gate, some one went to bed and took the fire basket with him to assist the *putai* (cotton quilt)

in keeping out the winter's cold. The quilt and the basket, united in a common cause, communicated their combined energy to the dry wooden walls of the old house, and the result was a lively blaze in which other houses became involved. To mark the public disapproval of such a freak the house where the fire started has according to custom become the common dust-bin till such time as all the houses that were burnt down should be rebuilt. As the owners of these were bankrupt, the chances for rebuilding grew smaller and beautifully less, while the dust heap (dust is an inclusive term) grew untiringly. The Chinese have an inherent bias toward dumping their rubbish on other people's ground. Now the owner of the dust-bin has sold his lot at a great sacrifice and over the colossal rubbish pile there stands a spindling frame work, covered with tiles that, by-and-by will develop into a house when the dust-bin has been emptied sufficiently to allow of progress. And yet the Chinese see no gleam of humour in the situation!

THE GOOD HARVEST.

The district promises a good harvest, the crops all round being in advance of any recent year.
12th August.

THE OPENING OF TIBET.

Word has just come *via* Tachienlu of a reported agreement between the Indian authorities and the Chinese representatives, on the Indo-Tibetan frontier, regarding Tibet. The agreement is, however, violently opposed by the lamas who object to having their country opened to the foreigners, and Chinese opinion is that they will fight rather than back down. A sorry fight they would make of it indeed!

THE TACHIENLU TROUBLE.

I wrote you recently about the trouble with the Tibetan Chief at Tachienlu. The reigning Chief practically abdicated his seat, and, finally, he was formally deposed by the Chinese officials and his younger brother installed in his place. Now it appears that the deposed Chief has the seal of office with him and carries with him also the loyalty of the people. The new ruler is in a perplexing position, without money, without influence, and yet bearing the name of Chief.

SENSITIVE GODS.

A new excuse was given by a Tibetan, the other day, for withdrawing from a bargain made in letting a room to a foreigner. When the latter went to take possession of his place the landlord wished him to exchange the room for an inferior one, on the ground that the gods next door objected to the foreigner's smell!

14th August.

YUNNANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

M. DOUMER'S VISIT.

The Governor of Indo-China (M. Doumer) has paid his long expected visit to this city. It was a flying one, lasting only about three days. M. Doumer is such a rapid traveller, that his ponies were quite exhausted by the time of their arrival, and as no others could be obtained for the return journey, pack-horses had to be used. The time required to reach Mengtze by ordinary travellers is nine days. M. Doumer travelled there in four, starting each day at dawn. The object of the Governor's visit was to make arrangements for the proposed railway which is to be commenced forthwith. Four years, it is said, will be required for the completion of the railway, but it is probable that more than four years will be needed, as one year will be taken in making the final survey, which has yet to be done.

THE VICEROY ANNOYED.

According to Chinese reports, the visit did not result in much, and the interviews

with the Viceroy were of a stormy character. The Viceroy procrastinated, and asserted that he had no authority from Peking to make arrangements. He was much annoyed, because when the return call was paid M. Doumer, wine was served from a mechanical figure, out of which it was made to flow by pressure upon a button. The Viceroy said: "We came to talk on serious matters but are treated as if we were children with toys."

YET THE FRENCH SCORE.

To an outsider, however, it would seem that the visit was not without result. The French flag is flying from several points in the city; a site for a railway station, hospital, and official residences has been decided upon outside the east gate, and one of the two largest city temples has been let to the French for a long term of years. The sites for the station, hospital, etc., are marked out with small white flags, and form a centre of attraction to the people, who flock to see them. The occupation of the temple by the French has given offence to the people, especially as the entrance gates were kept closed, and it was reported that the idols had been destroyed. Placards were and still are posted about the streets, abusing the foreigners and attributing the vilest of crimes to them. The patriotic are called upon to rise and drive them back to their own country.

PLEASING BOTH SIDES.

Three days ago the city officials were invited to a grand feast given in the before-mentioned temple by the French residing there. This invitation placed the mandarins in a dilemma. To refuse the invitation would offend the French who may soon be their masters. To accept the invitation would anger the populace, already incensed at being shut out of the temple. The officials in the end were equal to the task of pleasing both parties. The banquet was attended by all the officials, who in addition presented their hosts with a hundred new coats for the soldiers who are to guard the railway works. The French were thus kept in a good humour. To the people, the priest who is at the head of the temple, and who let it to the French, was given as a "scapegoat." While the feast was going on he was taken aside, tried and found guilty for letting the temple to the French, and severely beaten. M. Doumer is expected again at Christmas. Is he to cut the first sod of the railway?

A BRITISH VISIT.

It happened, fortunately, one would think, for British interests, that, just as the influx of the French was at its height, Mr. Jamieson, H.B.M.'s Consul from Szemao, arrived in the city. He was accompanied by Mr. Scott, the Chief of the Boundary Commission, and Capt. Johnson, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. These gentlemen visited the city for the purpose of making an arrangement with the Chinese, as to the future government of that section of the "Ua" country, which though neighbouring both on China and on Burma has been a sort of "No man's land." The country is to be under British influence in the future. After a stay of over a fortnight the party left for Bhamo on the 4th of July.

11th July.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND'S O-D-O is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, it eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

(3c) alt. 21my-909 247 22nd May, 1899.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEEK

just concluded has locally been very uneventful, and my notes are on this occasion few and brief.

The weather has again been sombre and tearful. August has proved an even wetter month than June. One good result is that the moisture has kept down the temperature and though the showers have frustrated some out-door enjoyment, they rendered the nights cool and the days bearable. It has been raining more or less ever since half-past six o'clock this morning, and now (10 a.m.) looks very lowering.

THE THIRD GYMKEANA

of the season, to be held under the auspices of the Royal Artillery, has been fixed for this afternoon, but like all its predecessors this year, I think it is fated to be postponed. The course at Happy Valley is a swamp and the downpour continues with short intervals.

THE PLAGUE

remains an unwelcome visitant, and the cases, though few in number, still oscillate from *nil* to five per day. Yesterday there were four cases and four deaths. At the present moment the plague may be said to be sporadic, but the most pernicious carper could not pretend that the disease was epidemic. It is time surely that the prohibition against immigration from here should at least be withdrawn.

THE INVESTITURE OF SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

An interesting function took place at Government House on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo. His Excellency the Governor entertained a large party at tiffin, and before sitting down Sir Henry Blake presented to Sir Thomas Jackson the letters patent conferring upon him the honour of knighthood. After tiffin the Governor rose and, in a highly appreciative speech, proposed the health of the guest of the day, Sir Thomas Jackson. In the course of his remarks His Excellency said he might be forgiven in feeling a patriotic pride in welcoming his countryman to the brotherhood of knighthood, because while fully appreciating the energy and the capabilities of the many Scotchmen and Englishmen who are forwarding British interests in the Far East, he thought it could hardly be denied that the three names which stand out most prominently in these regions are the names of three Irishmen—McLeavy Brown, Robert Hurt, and Thomas Jackson. The Governor's remarks were much applauded, and Sir Thomas Jackson made a very excellent and characteristic reply. His remark that he looked upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as his No. 1 wife was received with much laughter, his hearers knowing so well how thoroughly wedded to the interests of that great institution the worthy knight has always been. The function was a great success.

Talking about successful and prominent sons of Erin in the Far East, Sir Henry Blake is himself an example in point. He has risen from the rank of an inspectorate in the Royal Irish Constabulary to be Governor of one of the most important of British Crown Colonies. More than that, he succeeds no less than half-a-dozen of his countrymen in that post, including Sir Hercules Robinson (Lord Rossmead), Sir Richard MacDonnell, Sir Arthur Kennedy, Sir John Pope Hennessy, and Sir George Bowen. It will be seen therefore that the Emerald Isle, though it may be terribly downtrodden, still furnishes its full share of our legislators and rulers as well as of successful generals and distinguished judges. And deservedly so. The gifted Irishman has the faculty of winning popularity among all sons of the Empire, seldom given to the more stolid Saxon.

THE SANITATION OF THE SLUMS.

On the 15th of August, Messrs. Ormsby, May, and Osborne, who had been appointed

by the Sanitary Board to make a personal inspection of the slums in No. 5 and 6 Health Districts of Victoria, did so, and their report was tabled at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 31st idem. They inspected sundry houses in Tung-man Lane, Wingon Street, Mi Lun Lane, Circular Pathway, and Lower Lascar Row. After describing the terribly crowded condition in which the people there live, the absence of light and air, and in some cases the foul odours prevailing, they declare that in their own opinion in many cases no real permanent improvement can be effected in the existing buildings, and that nothing short of resumption, demolition, and laying out of the areas with broad streets and back lanes, and compelling by law a different and more sanitary style of construction of the houses will suffice. On the motion of the President, it was resolved to forward the report to the Government, and that meantime the Medical Office of Health should visit the houses in Circular Pathway described as unfit for habitation. If this report is acted upon by the Government the Colony must face a large expenditure for resumption.

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, AND DYEING CO., LD.

The report to be presented to the second ordinary meeting of shareholders of this Company has been issued. The report of course has little to record in the way of actual results of working, for though the Mills are completed and working has commenced what has been done has been merely experimental. The report says:—"The Mill began running on June 1st, and although for several weeks the various departments had more the appearance of schools than a factory, the manager expresses himself as agreeably surprised at the celerity and deftness with which the natives acquire a knowledge of the working of the various machines at which they are placed. At the present moment there are 12,000 spindles running, and the engines and all machinery have so far given every satisfaction and reflect great credit upon the suppliers. The first yarns produced have been accorded a well merited and satisfactory reception, but inasmuch as the permanent working charges in running 12,000 spindles are practically the same as they will be when the mill is working full power, or say 50,000 spindles, the cost of production is temporarily abnormally high." Just so, and as it costs a good sum to teach the women and girls the work, I should make some kind of agreement to prevent them going off to other possibly rival factories when they have become expert. There is no lack of labour; troops of applicants to learn the spinning have, I hear, to be sent empty away. Of course the Mill is an experiment and we in Hongkong are watching with keen interest how it is going to turn out.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Under this heading there is again little of interest to chronicle. The British gunboat *Pigmy* left here on the 29th ult. for Shanghai and on the 30th the Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* arrived here from that port.

THE PIRACIES ON THE WEST RIVER.

As I stated in my last, instructions had arrived here from the Admiralty to take steps to assist in putting a stop to the piracies and outrages on the rivers in Kwangtung, and on the 29th ultimo the gunboat *Tweed* and torpedo boat No. 36 left here for Canton to assist in patrolling the West River. These are all the boats that can at present be employed in this service, but no doubt more will be sent out for the purpose, as it would seem the Chinese Government are quite unable to patrol their own rivers or preserve order in their territories.

Some sort of attempt to deal with the authors of the *Taiiping* outrage has been made, for on the 25th ultimo, seven men said to have been concerned in the murder

of the Portuguese master and the looting of the *Taiiping*, were carried from the Namhoi and Panyu prisons to the execution ground at Canton and there decapitated. These men were convicted on their own confession, which of course was extorted in the usual way. Scapegoats had to be found to satisfy the foreigners, and there are always plenty in the Canton gaols. It is to be hoped that these wretches were the real criminals, and not made to suffer vicariously.

Hongkong, 2nd September.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE GOLD STANDARD.

In its report on the currency problem, the Committee thinks that the custom of hoarding practised by the natives in India will not prove an insurmountable difficulty to the use of the sovereign. It seems to some that in this decision of the sovereign becoming legal tender, the Committee does not fully realise to what an extent gold is hoarded in India, and the *Madras Mail* is of opinion that once the sovereign were established as a legal tender, the habit of hoarding would increase, instead of diminish, as the sovereign would be easier to hoard and more valuable, being coin of the realm. The present method of hoarding is to collect jewels or gold in any other form and melt it down into blocks, or bricks, which the natives either build up in the walls of their houses or bury in some parts of their grounds. The secret is often only known by one and at his death the family very often forfeit the outcome of their hoarding for the simple reason that no one knows where the treasure is hid. Lesley Probyn, Accountant General of Madras, says on this subject, that to introduce gold coinage would be, at the commencement, the same as pouring money into a sieve. It is said by those in authority that the Indian Government will need from 75 to 100 millions sterling for establishing a gold standard. Gold, at present, with the many new gold mines, is on the increase, and it is probable that India's need may prove the world's gain by preventing gold from falling in value. It remains to be seen whose prophecy will be true, the one of those who predict an increase of hoarding by introducing gold currency, or that of those who consider this innovation will put a successful stop to hoarding. In the report regarding this question Government say: "We are in favour of making the British sovereign legal tender and a current coin in India. We also consider that at the same time the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. The result would be that under the identical conditions the sovereign could and would circulate both at home and in India. Looking forward as we do to the effective establishment of a gold standard and a currency based on principles of free inflow and outflow of gold, we recommend these measures for adoption." Time alone can prove the strength and efficacy of these arguments.

A POINT

which will doubtless be considerably discussed in the near future is Mr. Hambro's suggestion of creating "a strong Bank resembling the Bank of England or the Bank of France," which "would greatly facilitate the carrying out of the policy recommended by the Committee." To this suggestion especial attention has been called in the Secretary of State's dispatch to the Government of India. This would presumably involve the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay into one big State Bank with the right of issuing notes, and with a large additional gold capital. It is impossible to say what shape this scheme

will take until we see the views of the Government of India on the Secretary of State's dispatch.

PLAGUE

is still increasing surely, but, alas! it cannot be said slowly. In this state of Hyderabad the deaths have suddenly risen from 14 to 113 in one week. In the Bombay Presidency in the last week, the statistics show a rise of 500 in the deaths. In Southern India the plague returns are not high. Arcot, Bangalore, Mysore, and Kolar districts not showing at the most a higher mortality than seventeen for one district; while some have not more than 2 to 3 deaths to record. In Bombay Presidency alone we read of 1,860 deaths in one week, the total return for the whole of India being for one week 2,078. So far Hyderabad city and the neighbouring cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum are still immune. H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad is well known for the interest he takes in medical science and for the generous help he has always accorded it.

THEORIES AND EXPERIMENTS.

There is a medical college at Hyderabad where two important experiments have lately been made. Mr. Hans Buchner started a theory that common salt would be found a preventative to plague.

(1.) That the serum of the blood has bacterium-killing properties which depend on the amount of mineral constituents—e.g., common salt.

(2.) That common salt is not used among the poorer classes of natives in India, or if it is used, it is not taken in sufficient quantities to maintain the bacterium-killing properties of the blood at a high enough level to enable it to resist bacterial infection.

Lieut.-Col. Lawrie, I.M.S. (head of the medical college), does not hold this theory and has tried experiments to prove it. Twenty-seven rabbits were used, two of these were dosed by salt by mouth and by injection, and salt was found in the blood within twelve hours; the remainder were dosed as prophylactic and as a curative. Then they were all injected with 1 c.c. of plague culture. In each case the animal died within twenty-four hours and plague bacilli were found in *post mortem* examinations. Another experiment was made to prove a new theory on a counteracting influence on the plague bacilli. The normal temperature of birds is much higher than that of human beings, and pigeons injected with plague culture remain immune and develop no signs of plague. But when these pigeons have their normal temperature reduced by placing them in an ice box, and are then injected with the culture, they develop genuine plague symptoms and die.

This experiment shows that if when a person is attacked by plague his temperature could at once be raised, he would run a better chance of recovery. This could be done by stimulants and it has been suggested to try this in the hospitals. It will be remembered in London, in time of the plague, the drunkards invariably escaped infection.

THE WEATHER

is causing grave fears. The strange feature in it is that the northern Provinces are deluged with rain while those of the South, West, and Central India are so badly off for want of it that grave anxiety has been caused. The prices of grain are beginning to rise and the young crops in Bombay have been withered. If we have a heavy rainfall within the week the situation may be saved, that is, a famine may be staved off, but the loss in any case will be great, for the young crops are spoiled. If, however, we have no rain, a famine will be inevitable. We have not had so short a supply of rain during the month of July since the year 1835, and the result then was famine and cholera. The latter is already commencing and the

outlook is certainly not a bright one, with plague increasing on one hand and famine and cholera threatening us on the other. District officers have been ordered to send in daily accounts and have all to be on the alert and prepared to meet famine contingencies.

ITEMS.

There have been one or two more frontier raids, and one lately which has caused some excitement as at Waziristan a political officer, Mr. Watson, was attacked, though fortunately not killed. The recent Marwar and Shanar riots about which the enquiry is proceeding, have evidently had one good effect, and that is of opening the eyes of the Government to the necessity of reducing the number of transfers, as this we read is now "under consideration," as is also the reform of the Police. They intend to increase the efficiency of the district administration, have more European officers, and to attract a better class of men to the rank and file of the Police.

Secunderabad, 5th August.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TRANSVAAL.

Neither the Earl of Kimberley nor Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman distinguished himself very greatly in the big Transvaal debates which occupied both Houses of Parliament on Friday; but we must give them credit for not having seriously embarrassed the Government in its negotiations with the Transvaal authorities. They both indulged in a little carping criticism, and both declared that nothing had occurred which justified even a contemplation of the possibility of war with the Transvaal. But each of them added to this declaration a qualification which considerably modified the unfortunate effect which it might otherwise have. Lord Kimberley, for instance, while urging that preparations for war were unnecessary, added, "when I say preparations for war I do not mean to include such preparations as will put into proper order the force we may have on the spot, because it is obviously the duty of the Government at all times to see that the forces they have in any part of the world are really available for any contingencies that may occur." And Sir Henry, while strongly deprecating war, was careful not to minimise the grievances of the Outlanders.

PREPARED FOR WAR.

But surely it is patent to everybody that it is only the knowledge that Great Britain would in the last resort use force which has induced the Transvaal to make such concessions as it has already offered, and the Government, through the mouths of Lord Salisbury and Lord Selborne in the House of Lords, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, took care to make it absolutely clear that while they are still hoping and striving for the maintenance of peace, they are fully prepared to go to war rather than abandon the cause of the Outlanders. "We have put our hands to the plough," said Lord Selborne, "and we will not turn back;" and the Prime Minister reiterated and emphasised the declaration, while Mr. Chamberlain quoted with great effect a letter which Lord Kimberley himself addressed to the late Earl of Selborne, shortly after the retrocession of the Transvaal:—"There is," Lord Kimberley complained, "a disposition in so many members of our party to imagine that the Empire can be and ought to be maintained without ever resorting to force."

A JOINT ENQUIRY.

However, the Government have given an evidence of their desire to settle the dispute amicably by proposing a joint enquiry as to what would be the effect of the

concessions which have been made by President Krüger and the Raad; and the latest news is to the effect that the Transvaal authorities will probably accept the proposal, seeing that if they refuse the British Government will institute an enquiry of its own, which would probably be much more damaging to the cause of the Boers than would a joint enquiry by representatives of the little Republic and the Imperial Government. Although the belief gains ground in some quarters that the dispute will never be settled without war, the general view is that the outlook is more hopeful than it was a week ago.

INCENSE AND CANDLES.

The Archbishops have given their judgment on the enquiry which they have been holding at Lambeth on the legality of the liturgical use of incense and the carrying of candles in processions. Although Dr. Temple was alone on the bench when he delivered that judgment, he let it be understood that he had the entire concurrence of his brother of York in the opinions he expressed. On the whole the judgment has given general satisfaction. The Archbishops declare that incense and processional lights are not, in ordinary circumstances, either enjoined or permitted by the Church of England. It appears, however, that incense may be used for fumigatory purposes, and that there is no ecclesiastical law which would make it wrong for the Sovereign, with the advice of Parliament "to order a great ceremonial in which the use of incense would form a part." But as the Sovereign is very unlikely to do anything of the sort, this will not disturb the low churchmen. The important point is that the Archbishops have requested the clergy to discontinue the use of incense and processional candles. It remains to be seen how many of the four hundred or so of the clergy who have been addicted to these practices will obey the judgment.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The Committee, with Mr. Chaplin as its Chairman, which was appointed last April to re-consider the question of Old Age Pensions has just presented its report. In broad outlines its proposal is that a pension authority shall be established in every union; and that every British subject, man or woman, of sixty-five years of age who for twenty years past has not been imprisoned without the option of a fine, and has not received poor relief "unless under circumstances of a wholly exceptional character," whose income from all sources is less than ten shillings a week, and who "has endeavoured to the best of his ability, by his industry, or by the exercise of reasonable providence, to make provision for himself and those immediately dependent upon him," shall be entitled to a pension of from 5/- to 7/- a week. The money is to come mainly from the local rates but partly from the Imperial Exchequer. The Committee confess that, within the time at their disposal, they have been quite unable to form any reliable estimate of the number of people who were entitled to a pension under the scheme, or the cost of it, and they proposed that this matter should be investigated by experts during the recess. Unofficial estimates vary between five or six millions and twenty millions a year; and it will be interesting to hear how, if the Government adopts the scheme in its coming Pensions Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose to find the money. It is pointed out that something will be saved in the old poor law administration; but the amount will probably not be very great.

YACHTING.

The Kaiser's Yacht *Meteor* has won two brilliant victories at Cowes, beating the Prince of Wales's *Britannia* and all the other competitors both for the Queen's Cup

and the R. Y. S. Prize. A much better feeling has sprung up between Great Britain and Germany of late, and his success in carrying off the Queen's Prize has been begrudged by no one. The only regret indeed has been that the Emperor was not present himself to witness his victory. A far more interesting yachting event is, however, the departure for America of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America Cup—the *Shamrock*. Its owner expresses himself abundantly satisfied with the yacht's achievements in her trials, and despite the glowing accounts which have reached here of the doings of the *Columbia*, we are full of hope—a hope which has not lessened by the latest news of the accident to the steel mast of the American yacht.

DESERTED LONDON.

The schools have broken up, and London is crowding to the seaside, the country, and the Continent. One after another the West End theatres are closing their doors or reopening them with stop-gap companies. Sir Henry Irving took farewell of the Lyceum on Saturday. After a brief holiday he will tour through the great provincial towns and then take *Robespierre* to the United States and Canada, returning to London in April. Mr. Charles Wyndham has just got the plans passed for his fine, new theatre in the Charing Cross Road. A unique feature of this building is to be a garden on the roof—an idea borrowed from Paris, where several big new buildings have been provided with this pleasant adjunct.

4th August.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 30th of August, 1899, there were present:—Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), E. A. Hewett, H. R. Kinnear, J. Prentice, E. Quackenbush, E. B. Skottowe, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Departmental Reports.—The following are submitted and ordered for publication:—

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR JULY.

The epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which began in April still continues but shows some sign of abating. There were six cases of typhoid fever notified as occurring among the foreign community. Some deaths from small-pox still occur among the Chinese population.

Infectious Diseases Notified in Foreign Community.

Small-pox.....	1
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	6
Typhus Fever	0
Dysentery	20
Diphtheria	0
Measles	25
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping-cough	27
Influenza	1
Tuberculosis	5
Malaria	32
Lobar Pneumonia	0
Infantile Diarrhoea	13

Total 131

Deaths Registered in the Foreign Community.

	1898.	1899.
Small-pox	0	0
Typhoid fever	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Total from all causes ...	12	10
Calculated population...	5,280	5,510
Death-rate per thousand	27.2	21.8

Deaths Registered in the Native Community.

	1898.	1899.
Small-pox	12	11
Cholera	9	0
Total from all causes ...	433	251
Calculated population...	300,000	322,000
Death-rate per thousand	19.3	9.4

be remedied by instructions from the Head of the Telegraph Service.

Trusting you will take such steps as may appear desirable to bring this matter under the notice of the proper authority with a view to remedial results,

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

BRADLEY & CO.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

per D. MACHAFFIE.

p. pro, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

STUART SMITH,

LAUTS & HAESLOOF.

LIM YAM-SENG & CO.

By their attorneys,

S. KYE-PANG.

The Secretary,

Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. E. F. ALFORD.

3, Lombard Street, London.

28th July, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter, No. 1339, of June 19th has duly reached me together with the Address of the Committee and members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The gratification which I feel at having been the recipient of such a testimony of goodwill and esteem, is indeed great, and its value is enhanced by the unanimity of feeling which has led the whole of the members (representing 64 mercantile and Banking firms and institutions of European and American nationalities) to affix their signatures thereto.

I notice that the memento which was to accompany the address, will follow, and I can say that it will always serve to recall a period of three years' willing service on my part as Chairman of your Chamber, and of the appreciative recognition which has been so generously afforded.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. F. ALFORD.

W. D. LITTLE, Esq.,

Chairman,

Shanghai General Chamber
of Commerce.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION.

Shanghai General Chamber of
Commerce.

Shanghai, 10th August, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your favour of June —, by which I note with gratification that the assistance and information the Chamber was able to render Lord Charles Beresford in Shanghai was appreciated by the Associated Chambers.

I have also to thank you sincerely for the gift of Lord Charles Beresford's book, "The Break-up of China," which will be a valuable addition to the library of the Chamber.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

Chairman.

Hon. Sir H. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M.P.,
President, Associated Chambers,

1, Great College St., Westminster,
London, S.W.

THE KULING LANDRENTERS' MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the Kuling Landrenters was held in the Kuling Church on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, August the 11th, 12th, and 14th, the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge presiding.

At the first morning session a prolonged discussion took place on a resolution to admit the landrenters in Dr. Hykes' valley complying with the conditions of the Estate to its privileges, the condition

particularly meaning agreement not to change or pollute the water-courses, and not to sell to natives. The motion was lost by 52 votes to 33. Following this it was resolved: "That before any owner of land outside the Estate be admitted to the privileges of a Kuling landrenter he pay into the treasury for every regulation-sized lot the original price of a lot on the Estate and also show his deed for the inspection of the Council."

The remainder of the sitting was mainly occupied with the consideration of the proposed Constitution and By-laws, and the milk question.

On the second day the milk question was further discussed, the Chairman stating his view that in the future the Council should not undertake to deal with the matter. A recommendation to the Council was adopted asking them to take into consideration the desirability of establishing a wireless telegraphic service between Kuling and Kiukiang.

The following were elected by ballot as the Council for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. C. E. Molland, A. H. Broomhall, F. E. Meigs, S. I. Woodbridge, F. S. Brockman, C. G. Sparham, T. E. North, S. R. Hodge, and G. Huntley. (Mr. North subsequently resigned, and his place was filled by Dr. Worth.)

A discussion took place on the question of the necessity of restraining dogs on the Estate, either by discouraging their being brought to Kuling during the summer months or by a muzzling order. On motion the matter was referred to the Council.

At the meeting on the last day, besides formal business, the following motion was adopted:—"That all houses on the Estate be properly secured on the inside, with the exception, when possible, of one door, and only the key of such door be in the hands of the manager. The responsibility of such securing being with the owner."

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

adopted by the meetings were:—

PREAMBLE.

On the 27th August, 1897, the trustees of the Kuling Estate convened a meeting of lot-holders and handed over to them the management of the Estate in all matters not involving the holding of property. The community accepted this responsibility, and at the first session of their meeting elected their own chairman and secretary, and took steps towards the formation of certain Rules and Regulations for their own government. A subsequent meeting adopted other Rules. The lot-holders are deeply sensible of the fact that the commonweal demands a union of action on their part as the safeguard of their rights, privileges, peace, prosperity, and common interests; and with a view to securing this end we the lot-holders of this Kuling Estate, do hereby formulate this Constitution, which is largely based on the previous acts of the lot-holders' meetings and which shall control our future assemblies.

ART. I.—NAME.

The name of the assembly of lot-holders shall be "The Kuling Landrenters' Meeting."

ART. II.—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The officers of the landrenters' meeting shall be two—a Chairman and a Secretary. These officers shall be elected at each annual meeting and shall perform the duties which usually belong to such officers.

ART. III.—QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

Every owner or responsible representative of a taxable portion of the Kuling Estate, whose taxes have been paid, shall be a member of the landrenters' meeting, and every owner of a lot or lots of portion of a lot on the Kuling Estate shall be entitled to one vote. The register or landowners as kept by the secretary to the

trustees* shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence as to who are landowners. In cases of joint ownership of land the owners shall decide who shall represent them, casting but one vote. In case of land owned by a mission or individuals, upon which more than one house has been erected, one person representing each residence shall be entitled to one vote, providing that in each case where a vote is cast representing ownership of land no additional vote shall be allowed for a house erected thereon. In case of double or large houses, used as the residence of more than one family, a vote shall be allowed for each house-rate paid during the preceding fiscal year with provision as in the preceding. Proxy votes shall be allowed only on questions upon which individual holders of proxies shall have been specifically instructed in writing. Proxies shall be submitted to the Council at least one day before the landrenters' meeting.

ART. IV.—QUORUM.

Thirty qualified voters present and voting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. V.—TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

The regular landrenters' meeting shall be held the second Friday of August every year. Special meetings may also be held under conditions hereinafter described. These meetings may be held in the Kuling church and may be opened with prayer.

ART. VI.—FUNCTIONS AND POWERS.

(1) The regular landrenters' meeting elects the Kuling Council, which acts as the executive of the ratepayers who are expected to afford them their cordial sympathy and support in all their lawful undertakings. This Council elects its own officers, fills its own vacancies, makes its own rules for its own government in accordance with those of the landrenters' meeting, calls special meetings of the landrenters, and for this body transacts all business necessary to the welfare of the community; but its acts are directed, controlled, and reviewed by the annual landrenters' meeting.

(2) The landrenters' meeting also elects a manager of the Kuling Estate, but in emergencies the Council can act for it and employ a manager until the next regular meeting.

(3) The landrenters' meeting is the final appeal on all questions which relate to the government of the Kuling Estate.

ART. VII.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution can be changed only by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting. Notice of the proposed change shall be sent to the Secretary of the Council, in writing, at least one month before the meeting, and the Secretary shall duly notify the Council and ratepayers as to the proposition.

By-Laws.

I. RULES.—"Robert's Rules of Order" shall be adopted as the Rules of the Kuling Landrenters' Meeting.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The following order of business shall be observed at each meeting:—

1. Enrollment;
2. Election of Officers;
3. Report of Council;
4. Election of new Council;
5. Unfinished Business;
6. New Business;
7. Reading of Minutes;
8. Adjournment.

The meeting shall be opened by some one chosen by the Council.

III.—REPORTS AND MOTIONS.—All Reports and motions shall be submitted in writing. Motions other than those brought forward by the Council, or arising out of

* NOTE.—Owners selling land must notify the Secretary to the Trustees, giving details as to date, boundaries, and dimensions of land sold. The present Secretary is the Rev. J. S. Adams, Hanyang.

the Council's action, shall not be in order unless sent to the Secretary one week previous to the annual landrenters' meeting and posted at the Estate office.

IV. At least three of the outgoing Council shall be elected on the new Council.

V. Every house usable as a *bona fide* residence shall be liable to taxation annually.

VI. Elections of Councillors shall be by single ballot, and the nine persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

VII. The caretakers and helpers in the rest-house shall not be required to be in attendance on Sunday, with the exception of attendance on invalids, who are required to give notice beforehand. In no case shall heavy baggage be forwarded or other business attended to.

VIII. The Kuling Estate office shall be closed on Sunday. Chairs required for use on that day, if taken on Saturday evening and returned on Monday evening shall be charged the usual rate for one day.

IX. The carrying of building materials, and hawking of fuel and provisions along the public roads within the Estate, shall be discouraged on Sunday.

X. The Council shall be requested to use their influence in doing away with Sunday quarrying and building, as far as possible.

S. I. WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman.

C. E. MOLLAND, *Hon. Sec.*

Reports.

S. C. FARNHAM & CO., LIMITED.

REPORT

of the Board of Directors for presentation at the Seventh Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Head Office, 14 Broadway, on Thursday, the 14th September, 1899, at 4.45 p.m.

To the Shareholders of
S. C. FARNHAM & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—The directors have much pleasure in submitting to you their report with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st June last, which they trust will prove satisfactory to you.

The work at our new "Cosmopolitan Dock" is progressing favourably. The first vessel to enter the Dock was the 4m. Bark *Muskoka* in June last, and since that time other vessels of heavy tonnage have been docked.

Our new boiler shop at the "Cosmopolitan Dock" is nearly completed, the same is equipped with the most modern machinery, and when finished we expect will increase the earning power of the Company.

Mr. G. Galles went home on leave in March last.

The net profits, after paying all charges, amount to Tls. 217,300.14, including Tls. 19,464.50 carried forward from last year.

This amount the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

	Tls.
A Dividend of Tls. 15.00 per Share	112,500.00
Amount to be placed to Reserve Fund	75,000.00
Amount to be transferred to Depreciation and Maintenance Fund	10,000.00
Balance to be carried to New Account	19,800.14

Tls. 217,300 14

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. Geo. Peebles retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Our auditor, Mr. Geo. Corner, died in November last, and the directors invited Mr. Geo. D. Scott to take his place.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Anderson and Geo. D. Scott, who offer themselves for election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
30th June, 1899.	Tls.
To Balance	217,300.14
	Tls. 217,300.14
1st July, 1898.	Tls.
By Balance carried forward	19,464.50
30th June, 1899.	
By Transfer from Working Account ..	197,835.64
	Tls. 217,300.14

BALANCE SHEET. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
Assets.	
30th June, 1899.	Tls.
To "Cosmopolitan Dock" with Pumphouse, Boilers, Pumps, Capstans, etc., including Land, 45m. 2f. 11. 7h.	320,137.22
"New Land at "Cosmopolitan Dock," including Bunding and Wall, 117m. 0f. 2l. 4h.	39,054.04
"Cost of New Iron Boiler Shop at "Cosmopolitan Dock" ..	58,028.00
"Old Dock" Property, with Boilers, Pumps, Buoy, etc., 16m. 5f. 2l. 5h.	150,000.00
"Office Building, Godowns, and Machine Shops at "Old Dock," including ground, 3m. 7f. 6l. 3h.	69,000.00
"Pootung Dock," Property with Buildings, Boilers Pumps, Shearlegs, Capstans, etc.	130,000.00
"Broadway Property with Chinese Houses, 4m. 7f. 2l. 0h.	32,000.00
"Machinery at the 3 Docks	259,443.16
"Launches, piledrivers, pontoons, steam dredger, shearlegs, dock plant, office and drawing office materials and furniture	78,825.84
"Moulders, fitters, copper-smiths', boiler-makers' and carpenters' tools at 3 docks ..	25,011.74
"Shares in public companies and cost of bark <i>Elisa</i> ..	11,252.17
"Stock of material on hand, unfinished work and outstanding bills, less liabilities.	323,036.49
"Sundry debtors	112,447.95
"Cash in hand, and in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, including amounts since paid in	36,738.20
	Tls. 1,644,974.81

LIABILITIES.	
30th June, 1899.	Tls.
By Shareholders for Paid-up Capital, 7,500 Share @ Tls. 100 ..	750,000.00
" Reserve Fund	350,000.00
" Depreciation and Maintenance Fund	20,000.00
" Sundry Creditors	307,674.67
" Balance from Profit and Loss Account	217,300.14
	Tls. 1,644,974.81

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 30th August, 1899.
JAS. R. TWENTYMAN, } Directors.
GEO. PEEBLES, }
J. S. KNOWLES,
Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have compared the foregoing accounts with the General Ledger, also the entries in the Cash Book with the Bank Pass Book and other vouchers, and have found them in conformity therewith. The Securities have also been examined by us and found in order.

W. H. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
GEO. D. SCOTT, }
Shanghai, 8th September, 1899.

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, & DYEING CO., LD.

REPORT

For Presentation to Shareholders at the Second Ordinary Meeting held at the offices of the general managers on Saturday, 9th September, 1899, at Noon.

The General Managers now submit a statement of the Company's financial position as on 31st July, 1899.

The Mill began running on June 1st, and although for several weeks the various departments had more the appearance of a school than a factory, the Manager expresses himself as being agreeably surprised at the celerity and deftness with which the natives acquire a knowledge of the working of the various machines at which they are placed. At the present moment there are 12,000 spindles running, and the Engines and Machinery have so far given every satisfaction, and reflect credit upon the suppliers.

The first Yarns produced have been accorded a well-merited and satisfactory reception, but inasmuch as the permanent working charges in running 12,000 spindles are practically the same as they will be when the Mill is working full power, or say 50,000 spindles, the cost of production is temporarily abnormally high.

Consulting Committee.—The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving left the Colony in May, and his position of Chairman of the Company has since been assumed by the Hon. J. J. Keswick. The other members retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and that gentleman offers himself for re-election.

Notice has been given of an Extraordinary resolution to be submitted at this Meeting by which the borrowing powers of the General Managers provided for in Clause XVI of the Articles of Association shall be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1899.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st July, 1899.	
Liabilities.	
Capital:—	\$
Authorised ... \$1,200,000	
Issued	900,000 in 9,000
shares of \$100 each	900,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	524,598.78
Beith, Stevenson & Co.	2,297.05
Accounts Payable ..	157,166.65
Interest	3,134.65
Transfer Fees	74.00
	\$1,587,271.13

Assets.	
	\$
Property	44,157.36
Buildings	539,624.61
Machinery	863,238.55
Furniture	2,045.00
Coal	4,453.10
Cotton	66,532.48
Mill Stores	3,484.83
Construction Account	44,192.34
Preliminary Expenses	1,329.59
Fire Insurance	1,166.21
General Charges	12,916.46
Telegraphic Charges	2,237.79
Hangkong & Shanghai Bank ..	422.87
Cash	1,469.94
	\$1,587,271.13

E. & O. E.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1899.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

I have examined the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify that the above statement is in accordance therewith.

W. HUTTON POTTS,
Auditor.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following circular, dated from the head office, Singapore, 23rd August, has been issued to shareholders:—

Mr. E. H. Forwood having failed to carry out his scheme for the reconstruction of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to recommend that the Company be put into voluntary liquidation.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, Singapore, on a day and at an hour of which notice will be duly given by advertisement,

for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—"That the Straits Insurance Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Company's Ordinance 1899."

The branches and agencies in Europe, America, and Australia will cease accepting business on 31st August, and negotiations are proceeding with a view to the sale of the good will of the Company's Local and Eastern Asiatic business, which will be carried on only for account, and at the risk, of the purchasing Company.

The following statement of the Company's financial position as at 30th June last is submitted for information of shareholders:—

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1899.

LIABILITIES		\$
Unclaimed dividends	874.00	
Sundry creditors	8,465.99	
Balance of working account 1898 ..	35,670.71	
Balance of working account 1899 ..	96,838.07	
Capital paid up	\$600,000.00	
Deficiency	239,677.46	
Capital surplus	360,322.54	
	\$502,171.31	
ASSETS.		\$
Cash with Cashier	114.88	
Cash in banks	106,711.99	
Office premises, Singapore	70,000.00	
Office premises, London	\$300,000	
Less Mortgage charge..	150,000	
Branch and agency balances and accounts owing	96,549.70	
Chinese Government bonds	12,020.57	
Metropolitan Debentures, Melbourne	50,225.00	
Furniture and Stock	9,778.56	
Remittances in transit	6,774.61	
	\$502,171.31	

—Hongkong Daily Press.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

SCRATCH REGATTA.

Umpire—DUNCAN GLASS, Esq.

Starter—JAMES HALL, Esq.,

Judge—C. MURRAY ADAMSON, Esq.

Tuesday afternoon a Scratch Regatta was successfully held on the river, the course being about a mile long, from opposite the Kinleeyuen Wharves down to Garden Point. The finish was therefore in the rough water at the entrance to the Soochow creek, and consequently subject to great objection. There were two events on the programme, tub sculls and junior fours. In the former there were three competitors of whom one showed an attention to punctuality very uncommon amongst local oarsmen, for he was at the starting-point well on time.

The first race was:—

TUB SCULLS—

P. L. Byrne	1
T. H. R. Shaw	2
C. F. Gram	3

A capital start was secured. Byrne, on the Pootung side, quickly went to the front; Gram, in the centre, fighting a keen struggle with Shaw. Opposite the Club Byrne, sculling in very good style, drew away, and eventually won by several seconds, Shaw beating Gram by a couple of lengths.—Time, 5 mins. 29½ secs.

Then came:—

JUNIOR FOURS—

Mr. Haynemann's	1
J. H. Teesdale	
F. A. Sampson	
F. E. Hodges	
H. Manning	

Mr. Cooper's

M. Chapeaux.
A. E. Allen
Sydney Butt.
A. L. Hall.

Mr. Byrne's

G. Bidwell.
F. Hoette
E. Reinhold.
H. Henningsen.

Byrne's boat on the Pootung side had decidedly the worst of the start, and his crew lost some time in getting to work, whilst erratic steering threw them still farther behind. Teesdale, in the centre berth, adopted a very fast stroke, but for some distance the boat coxed by Cooper seemed to have the advantage. The latter, however, fell back a little, though hanging pluckily on to Haynemann's. Passing the Custom House Cooper's boat spurted, but it could not quite reach Haynemann's, which eventually won by 5½ seconds in 5 mins. 8 secs. Byrne's boat was out-distanced.

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

(Condensed from Sport and Gossip.)

RACE FOR "HANDICAP" AND "RATING" CLASS

The following yachts started at 12.45 p.m. on Saturday—*Violet*, *Spoondrift*, *Coronella*, *Lorna*. The flood tide was unfortunately just making when the boats started, and the *Violet* took the lead by heading over from the Pootung shore to the N.Y.K. wharf. After about an hour or so the *Spoondrift*, on the Pootung shore, obtaining a light wind, out-distanced the *Violet*, but the latter getting her turn of a gust of wind soon after, crept up and passed the *Spoondrift*. The *Violet* had to drop anchor and wait for a wind below Boyd's upper wharf, and the other three boats gave up. The *Violet* was enabled to round the stake-boat at 3.37 p.m., running home with wind and water fair. The race not being finished before 2.45 p.m. was not continued as proposed. The *Violet* won both prizes.

FLAPPERS.

Four boats started at gun-fire, viz., *Merlin*, *Senta*, *Irvine*, and *Madcap*, but the flood making strong the *Madcap* and *Senta* gave up. The latter, however, decided to make another attempt and finished ahead of the *Merlin* and *Irvine*. She was not allowed the prize under Y.R.A. rules. Finish:—

<i>Senta</i>	5h.	46m.	30s.
<i>Irvine</i>	5h.	49m.	15s.
<i>Merlin</i>	6h.	06m.	35s.

THE MINIMA SAILING CLUB.

RACE FOR FOINTS FOR SEASON CUP.

The following started in this the second race of the Club:—*Snippet*, *Snark*, *Ailsa*, *Mona*, *Glory*, *Ruth*, and *Dabchick*. The three latter were disqualified for being on the wrong side of the line at gun-fire. The stake-boat at Whatumg wharf was rounded in the order of *Snark*, *Snippet*, *Mona*, and *Ailsa*. The *Snark* also led at the second and third stake-boats, followed by *Mona*, *Ailsa*, and *Snippet*, this also being the finishing order.

£5,000 Bonts would not be thought too large an amount to pay for the blessing of health by many wretched sufferers who by day and night are tortured with the racking pains peculiar to gout and rheumatism. Relief, however, can be procured at a much less cost by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former are of so purifying a nature, that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against an attack of either. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water, which opens the pores and facilitates the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

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17th Oct., 1898.

CRICKET.

S.C.C. v. S.P.S.A.C.

The cricket records of Shanghai would have to be searched for a more decisive defeat than the Public School Athletic Club inflicted on the S.C.C. on Saturday last, for taking it all round it was a team that might very well have represented us in an interport encounter. Nevertheless, though it is encouraging to see that the supply of younger cricketers in Shanghai is not falling short, it must be admitted that in the opinion of a good many players the victory was to some extent due to an error of judgment on the part of the captain of the S.C.C. This, many thought, was in taking off Carruthers when he appeared to be bowling with a success that reminded one of a few years ago. That a really representative team should be only able to compile the poor total of 29 is enough to give us pause, but at the same time it has to be owned that the wicket was of an unusual character, soddened by rain and offering many opportunities to a tricky bowler. Although A. E. Lanning deserves a deal of praise for his score of 68 it has to be recognised that it was a characteristically cautious display of batting, as is evidenced by the statement that it included only two 4's. The School undoubtedly scored in bowling, wicket-keeping, and fielding, and this had a great deal to do with winning the match. Score:—

S.P.S.A.C.

A. E. Lanning, not-out	68
G. F. Lanning, l.b.w., b. Carruthers	3
T. Veitch, b. Dew	27
T. Cock, b. Carruthers	13
H. C. J. Wilson, c. Barham, b. Carruthers	8
V. H. Lanning, c. Cheetham, b. Mann	1
N. E. Möller, b. Mann	0
A. E. Stewart, c. Lavers, b. Carruthers	2
Byes 13, l-b. 1, n-b. 1	15

137

O. V. Lanning, O. H. Andersen, and J. W. Cameron, did not bat.

S.C.C.

W. H. Moule, c. Andersen, b. Möller ..	11
P. F. Lavers, c. and b. Möller	6
G. C. Dew, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Möller ..	0
A. G. H. Carruthers, b. Möller	0
W. J. Tyack, b. O. V. Lanning	6
J. U. Buchanan, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning	3
J. Mann, c. and b. Möller	0
A. P. Wood, b. O. V. Lanning	0
H. S. King, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning	2
W. B. Cheetham, not-out	0
W. H. Barham, b. G. F. Lanning	0
Bye	1

29

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

S.R.C. v. RANGERS.

Playing on the S.R.C. ground, the home team defeated, on Saturday, the Rangers by 54 runs. Score:—

RANGERS.

C. Kragh, b. Jackson	3
Guteriez, b. Jackson	17
F. Johnson, c. and b. Jackson	0
W. E. Wilson, c. sub, b. T. Wallace	2
A. Hill, c. Dowling, b. T. Wallace	0
T. Abbott, c. sub, b. T. Wallace	1
Eek, c. Turnbull, b. Jackson	5
S. E. Bollen, b. T. Wallace	1
J. G. Bell, b. Jackson	1
E. Bell, c. Jackson, b. T. Wallace	5
Lembke, not-out	0
Byes	4

39

S.R.C.

J. B. Walsh, b. Wilson	5
S. M. Wallace, c. Hill, b. Wilson	20
C. E. Johnson, c. Lembke, b. Wilson	0
C. E. Carlson, b. F. Johnson	0
W. J. Turnbull, b. Wilson	1
W. H. Jackson, b. Hill	27

H. W. Dowling, b. F. Johnson	10
T. Wallace, not-out	15
J. Naylor, b. Gutierrez	11
Byes 2, l-b. 1, w. 1	4
	93

SHANGHAI BOWLING CLUB v. POLICE A. C.

Upon the first innings the Police Athletic Club won by 7 runs, the following being the full score in Saturday's match:—

POLICE.	
First Innings.	
Spottiswoode, c. sub, b. Carr	1
M. J. Champion, c. Grattan, b. Carr	4
Collins, c. Sawyer, b. Stabb	3
Robinson, c. Sawyer, b. Carr	12
Lawrence, b. Stabb	0
E. H. Lynch, b. Stabb	5
Chilver, b. Stabb	4
J. Lynch, c. Carr, b. Stabb	0
Brown, b. Carr	0
Mackintosh, not-out	4
Johnson, b. Grattan	0
Bye 1; w-b. 2	3
	36

Second Innings.

Mackintosh, b. Grattan	2
Spottiswoode, c. Stabb, b. Grattan	0
Champion, b. Stabb	2
Collins, run-out	0
Robinson, c. Shewan, b. Stabb	0
Lawrence, b. Grattan	4
E. Lynch, c. and b. Stabb	3
Chilver, c. Coutts, b. Grattan	0
J. Lynch, b. Stabb	5
Brown, b. Grattan	0
Johnson, not-out	0
Byes 5; l-b. 1	6
	22

S.B.C.

F. H. Sawyer, b. J. Lynch	0
N. J. Stabb, b. E. Lynch	6
A. M. Reith, b. E. Lynch	8
A. Shewan, b. J. Lynch	1
E. Ormiston, b. J. Lynch	1
G. L. Grattan, b. E. Lynch	0
C. Schlee, c. Robinson, b. J. Lynch	0
G. D. Coutts, c. Robinson, b. E. Lynch	0
C. R. Shaw, not-out	1
R. Carr, run-out	10
J. Hall, b. E. Lynch	0
Byes	2
	29

BASEBALL

Before a large and appreciative attendance, the *Princetons* and *Monocacies* played their second game on Saturday, both teams having their best players on the field, and, as expected, the result was a close game.

For the first 3 innings, the *Princetons* found the ball for 3 runs, while Leatham held the *Monocacies* down to one base hit. With the 4th, however, Richards got control of the ball, and from then on pitched a steady game, the *Monocacies* in the meantime getting on to Leatham's twisters, made safe hits at the right moment. Wild pitches by Leatham in the 6th and Richards in the 7th gave each side a run, and 3 bad throws by Tronem to 3rd base gave the *Monocacies* 3 runs. These were very costly, and showed lack of practice.

Lutjens, after bringing down the house by two long catches, made a costly "muff," letting in a run.

Up to the 7th innings the *Princetons* played well. After that, they seemed to feel "it" coming on, as was shown by their not coaching their men (a valuable feature) and this helped a lot to lose them the game.

Ingham, Rosky and Mansfield played in grand form and are good additions to any club.

"Squash" Ellison sent out a hot one at the right moment which let in two runs,

although he anchored on 1st base, never to move.

It is expected that Shanghai will play the *Princetons* to-day at 4 p.m., and as the locals will have (for once) their best team in play, the game should be a very close one. May the best team win.

<i>Princetons</i> —		AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Besley, 2b.	6	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Ingham, 3b.	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	0
Lutjens, l. f.	5	0	2	1	2	0	1	1
Leatham p.	5	1	3	2	0	0	1	1
Tronem, c.	4	1	1	0	4	0	3	1
Dawson, c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Welsh, s.s.	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Fletcher, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Neely, lb.	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0

Totals...41 7 13 6 24 13 5

<i>Monocacies</i> —		AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Scarbo, lb.	5	0	1	1	12	0	0	0
Rosky, s.s.	5	0	0	3	1	3	0	0
Dawson, c.	5	0	3	1	6	2	0	0
Richards, p.	5	2	2	0	0	15	1	1
Mansfield, 2b.	5	1	1	2	5	1	1	1
Lewis, l. f.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Elvisor, c. f.	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
McGovern, 2b.	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Pond, r. f.	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0

Totals...44 8 15 9 27 22 2

Runs by innings—

<i>Princetons</i> ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Monocacies</i> ...	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0

Base hits by innings—

<i>Princetons</i> ...	0	3	3	0	1	1	4	0	1
<i>Monocacies</i> ...	1	1	0	5	2	3	0	3	0

Summary:—2 base hits—Pond, Leatham. Hit by pitcher—Fletcher, Rosky. Missed 3rd strike—*Princetons* 6, *Monocacies* 2. Base on balls—*Princetons* 2, *Monocacies* 3. Left on bases—*Princetons* 5, *Monocacies* 7. Time of game, one hour 50 minutes. Umpire, Mr. Henning. Scorer, T. Suffert.

SHOOTING.

"A" COMPANY.

The Monthly Cup competition of "A" Company took place at the Rifle Range on Saturday (2nd) the ranges being 500 and 700 yards. After deducting handicap points, Priv. Denham was the winner with the excellent score of 66 points. Captain Little made a possible at the 500 yards, but he fell off at the 700 yards.

Appended are the scores of 40 points and upwards:—

	500 yds.	700 yds.	T'l.
Priv. Dumfries	32	34	66
" Denham	32	34	66
C. Serg. Sharples	34	30	64
Capt. Little	35	27	62
Priv. Samson	32	27	59
" Ryde	27	31	58
Corp. Laing	25	30	55
Priv. Steiner	23	30	53
" O'Dowd, J. H.	24	26	50
" Brand	29	18	47
L. Corp. W. H. Bell	19	27	46
" C. S. Moore	21	23	44
Serg. Mortensen	25	19	44

Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In a letter (*N.-C. Herald*, 26th June) your usually well-informed own correspondent from the United States gives one or two items of news he would probably have stated differently had he written later than the 26th of May.

While questioning the wisdom of Mr. Edward Atkinson, it should be said in his favour that the "pamphlets, decrying the war" were extracts from our *Congressional Record*, which having the status of your Blue Books can hardly be considered reasonable material; that the

"number of Americans in the Philippines" to whom he mailed the pamphlets, were Admiral Dewey, General Otis, and other high officials to the total number of eight; and that his application to the Secretary of War for the addresses of our soldiers at least acquitted him of any suspicion of treachery to our Government. The public has paid more attention to the Postmaster-General's interference with the mails than it has to Mr. Atkinson's ill-advised attempt.

Moreover, there is no doubt that the public thinks much more highly of General Miles than it does of the Board of Enquiry.

I am, etc.,

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

North East Harbour, Maine,
3rd August.

A WEIGHTY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It may seem presumptuous to venture an opinion upon a matter which puzzled so many of Lewis Carroll's friends, but it appears to me that there can be little doubt that the weight must rise as the monkey climbs, and for the following reason. It is assumed that monkey and weight in a state of quiescence balance each other; consequently as soon as the monkey begins to climb he exerts muscular energy, which upsets the equilibrium in his favour, bringing more of the rope over to his side of the pulley. From that moment he gets the benefit of every inch of rope which he leaves behind him in climbing, and even if he were to remain quiet would end by pulling the weight up to the top.

I am, etc.,

SOLVER.

5th September.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The solution of the problem proposed by your correspondent "Suspended" in the *N.-C. Daily News* on the 1st instant is not very abstruse.

If the pulley be frictionless and the rope perfectly flexible, the dead weight and the boy would rise at the same rate. In the statical condition of the problem the tension on the rope (neglecting its weight) would be 100 lbs., and as soon as the boy begins to pull himself up the tension is exactly equal to the force which the boy exerts to pull himself up; the tension of the rope being the same at all points, the dead weight is pulled up with the same force and at the same rate as the boy.

Of course should anyone be inclined to try the experiment he would find the boy would rise faster than the weight owing to the friction in the pulley and the imperfect flexibility of the rope.

I am, etc.,

ACTION AND REACTION.

Kuling, 5th September.

MAIDS, MATRONS AND—
MONEY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I am very sorry for the unfortunate husband of a spendthrift wife, who has uttered in your columns his bitter wail of masculine misery: still I fail to see why he should have sought to relieve the "aching void" in his pocket by wholesale vilification of our sex.

On what grounds does he dare to assert that "matrons and maids of the present day are equally innocent of all knowledge of the true value of money. . . . standing

exposed to the wiles of every swindler who dares to approach them?" Or to assume that "in our day, ignorance is reckoned lady-like, and knowledge shunned?"

We on our side could adduce unquestionable proof that there are many happy homes where it is the woman's wise management of her husband's means, her business capacity within her own proper sphere, which relieves the bread-winner of anxiety as to making ends meet; and I am referring to wives and daughters who are as womanly women as the most fastidious could desire, and as incapable of "boasting of their thrift."

As to "making a virtue of necessity" in this matter, surely your correspondent, if he were not soured by his troubles, must admit that such conduct deserves admiration rather than a sneer. He asks: "Have we not seen examples enough of ruin and misery following in the wake of reckless extravagance?" Well, may we our side ask, is it always—is it oftenest—by the wife that such domestic devastation is wrought?

We are surprised that our friend the enemy's literary researches concerning prose recommendation of female thrift, should not have led him to a famous passage on the subject in the ideal classic of the English tongue, and respectfully advise him to read Proverbs XXXI, 10—31.

I am, etc.

NEMO NOS IMPUNE LACESSIT.

6th August.

THE TROUBLES AT TAICHOW.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I venture to send you a short epitome of events in the Taichow district during the last few days, having sifted the evidence and visited most of the places named.

On the 15th of August the Taichow civil and military authorities were entertained at the French Church premises at Hemeing.

The following day Commandant Le led some of the men under his control to the vicinity of Ying Wan-tê's home, and upon a body of scouts attempting to seize a rustic, the neighbourhood rose to arms, with the result of a man killed to Ying, two to the Imperial troops, and 17 prisoners. Those latter Ying at one released, with a present of \$2 a head, retaining, however, their rifles. That night, accompanied by several hundred men, he marched on Wongnan city, a distance of about 16 miles, with the intention of releasing some of his imprisoned comrades. The move was attended with success, but in the conflict that ensued about the *yamên* gates there were casualties on either side. As the chief prisoner was being escorted from the place by his rescuers a voice called "Is Par-tiong here?"—"Yes, he is all right!" The first speaker instantly shot him dead.

The following day witnessed another conflict between Ying and the Imperial troops, but without loss to either side's force. The succeeding days were spent in placing a cordon round Ying's homestead, without, however, succeeding in enclosing him. On the 22nd Le and the *Chingwei* led a double attack. The first column was engaged by Ying and routed with a loss of 30 men. While engaged in pursuit, the second column came up from seaward and finding the place empty set the six houses on fire. Pressure from the French Church continuing, the authorities decided to reinforce their men, and Ying Wan-tê temporarily retired to the hills, about 17 miles distant.

On the 27th some adherents of the French Church, judging their cause had triumphed, recommenced their old practices of seizing and blackmailing wealthy inhabitants. The people of the village in question turned out and gave fight. Two of the former were mortally wounded.

On the 30th Ying descended from the hills and occupied the premises of one of the English Church out-stations. Being by coincidence on the way thither, your correspondent obtained an unpremeditated interview with him. Ying Wan-tê is not of unpleasing countenance, under 5 ft. 6 in., spare and agile. He is 48 years old, and does not take opium. In conversation he strongly urged the injustice done to him from the first by the French Church, and insisted once and again that his only crime was that of dealing impartial justice, and of supporting the weak against the strong. Except for the Wongnan prison affair he had on no one occasion been the aggressor. He referred to his grey hairs, his bodily afflictions, and his hitherto unstained reputation with evident pathos; but when he turned upon the loss of his comrades, the ruined homesteads, and those who were hounding him to destruction, the man changed, and the country gentleman became the Hereward.

He spoke of many plans, and the writer urged upon him the ultimate futility of arraying himself against the State, justice or no justice. His actual retinue is not great (a few score), but it may not be generally known that, owing to the condition of anarchy existing in the Wongnan district of late years, everyone possesses either gun, sword, or spear. The people almost to a man are for him. The Tai-chow militia have refused to raise a hand against him. He has but to sound the tocsin and a fighting force is at his beck in an hour. Coffers he has none, but the inhabitants of each locality bring him supplies gladly.

The following day, true to his promise, he left the church premises, but instead of retiring again to the hills, he, with a force of nearly a thousand, by four routes, passed through the cordon of troops and spent the night in the neighbourhood of his old home. Next day, the 1st, a slight engagement followed in which Ying, though temporarily successful, retreated to his mountain fastness, having lost two men (later details official bulletin) the Government troops 13 killed and 20 wounded.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Taichow, via Ningpo, 2nd September.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

3rd September.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

(1) Kuei Ch'un (Manchu) is appointed President of the Court of Sacrificial Worship.

(2) With reference to the memorial of Wei Kuang-tao, Governor of Shensi, eulogising the honesty and ability of certain officials under him—namely, the expectant Taotai Huang Tsé-hou, and Chang Yü and Chang Yün, prefects of Hanchungfu and Hsinganfu, respectively, we hereby command that they be permitted to come to Peking for an audience to receive further promotion. As regards the officials named in the same memorial, who have been denounced by the said Governor for misconduct and bad government, let them forthwith be cashiered and dismissed the service as a warning to others.

4th September.

OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

(1) Wu Chih-mou, prefect of Tamingfu, Chihli, is hereby ordered to take over a similar post in Chéngchoufu, Hunan, and Li Ying-ngo, prefect of the last-named place, is hereby transferred to Tamingfu, vacated by the said Wu Chih-mou.

THE UNFORTUNATE EMPEROR.

(2) We have received the memorial of Hu Ping-chih, Governor of Shansi, recom-

mending Chu Yao-mên, sub-prefect of Tungehou, Shansi, and Ting Ngao, a Hanchun Bannerman and a graduate of the Imperial Academy, to help the Imperial College of Physicians in prescribing for our health, as the said nominees have the reputation of being adepts also in the healing art. Of late, however, although we have repeatedly taken the medicines prescribed for us, we feel that they have not benefited us as might be expected, and so it is our command that the said nominees of the Governor of Shansi be hereby ordered to return to their respective posts, as there is no necessity for their presence in Peking.

Note:—Although the above decree is worded as coming from the Emperor, the treatment from which his Majesty has been suffering since the *coup d'état* precludes the idea of the author being other than the Empress Dowager.—Translator.

5th September.

THE GRAND CANAL TRIBUTE RICE.

The Censor Ts'in K'uei-yang sends us a violent denunciation of the speculations and waste that have been rampant in the Tribute Rice Transport Department of the Grand Canal, belonging to the North Kiangsu division, and suggests, in order to put a stop, once for all, to this fraud upon the Imperial Government, that the transport of Tribute Rice by way of the Grand Canal be abolished altogether and that the grain due annually to Peking by that route be henceforth sold for its value in money and the amount transmitted to the Imperial Exchequer. The saving by this course would enable the Central Government to receive twelve times as much money as it does under the present wasteful and expensive régime. The Board of Revenue is commanded to consult on the above and report thereon to us.

7th September.

CENSORS PROMOTED.

Jui Hsün and Ching Hou (both Manchus) are promoted Reader and Expositor, respectively, of the Hsüan Academy.

Note:—These two men, as Censors, proved staunch supporters of the Empress Dowager and her nephew, Jung Lu, after the *coup d'état* of September last, presenting memorials on any subject inspired by their high patrons. The present promotion is doubtless a reward for their partisanship, as it will give them a chance of appointment to the lucrative posts of Literary Chancellors in the provinces, most of which will become vacant within a few months hence.—Translator.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. A. THURBURN.

The universal respect in which Mr. Alexander Thurnburn was held was fully evidenced by the gathering at the Bu'bling Well Road Cemetery on Thursday afternoon on the occasion of his funeral. Among those present were the Count de Bezaure, French Consul-General, Dr. Knappe, German Consul-General, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, British Consul, and a very large number of residents of Shanghai of many nationalities, including one lady, Mrs. R. M. Campbell. The service was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Darwent, M.A., Pastor of Union Church, who made a very impressive address in the chapel of the crematorium. He said that it was always seemly to utter a few words on such an occasion as that. Words were not merely sounds, but thought, feeling, and sympathy manifested. We were at our best and our worst in our words. It had been said the good we do is buried with us and that the evil only remains. He thought that was too hard a judgment. The grave obliterated the memory of evil: we were optimists at the tomb: the most unkindly

thought kindly in the presence of death. In Mr. Alex. Thurburn they had lost a citizen of whom all spoke well. He was one of the older residents; one of the men who have organised the life of this famous Settlement. Such were becoming few; and it was well to be reminded of them, and of the hurrying feet of Time of which their passing told. It was impossible to dwell on all the excellencies of the deceased: but there were two qualities which he possessed in eminent measure and which ought to be commemorated. He possessed an enviable reputation as a man of business for inflexible honesty, probity, and integrity. He was always straight and true; a man in whom implicit reliance could be placed. Some might think that a commonplace grace; but it was the soul of business, and just as artistic taste could make the commonest article beautiful, so righteousness and integrity made the commonest transaction beautiful and divine. It frequently happened that a man might be absolutely straight and honest in business but lacked the tenderer graces. Just men were often hard men. But that was not so in Mr. Thurburn. He was a sympathetic, friendly, kindly man who rendered great services to the community in his position in the General Hospital. Frequent and official contact with suffering had usually a hardening effect on human nature; a fact which finds its most striking confirmation in times of war. Mr. Thurburn escaped this danger. To the end the suffering found in him a warm-hearted friend. With patients, nurses, and physicians he was alike popular. In committing his remains to the grave, they were paying their last tribute to one who for a long series of years had rendered great services to this community, and whose name would not be quickly forgotten.

The coffin, which was covered with wreaths, was borne from the chapel to the carriage on which it was conveyed to the grave by Messrs. Bourne, J. Buchanan, Chapsal, W. J. Clarke, J. Cooper, J. W. Harding, and J. D. Thurburn; and it was with genuine sorrow that the large company present bade the last good-bye to their good old friend "The Duke."

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS.

The following documents, which will be found of general interest, have been handed to us for publication:—

[Copy.]

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

September, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your two letters of 29th August last enclosing the memorial copies and Chinese versions of the same, drawn up by the "Society for Protection of Game and other Wild Birds in China."

In compliance with your request I handed the copies to my colleagues at the Consular meeting of the same date to be sent by them to their respective Ministers and, according to the decision then taken, I was to send a telegram to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, and to forward the aforesaid memorial by first opportunity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal,
and Senior Consul.

To W. D. Little Esq.,
Acting President,

Society for the Protection of Game and other Wild Birds in China.

TO THE DOYEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY, PEKING.

Your Excellency.—We, the undersigned Members of the Foreign Community of Shanghai, representing many different nationalities and professions, desire to bring this Memorial before Your Excellency and your Colleagues, the Ministers of the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

It is under the auspices of the recently-organised "Society for the Protection of Game and other Wild Birds in China" that this Memorial has been compiled and signed. We have no doubt that the work and aims of this Society appeal generally to every Member of the Diplomatic Body, representing as they do those humane instincts of civilisation which find expression, in similar institutions, throughout Europe. The specific object of the present Memorial, however, is to bring to your notice the great and rapidly-increasing destruction at present overtaking the Pheasant in China, and to express the hope that the Diplomatic Body may be willing to make such representations to the Tsungli Yamen in the matter that the trade to which this destruction is directly due, may by mutual agreement of the Powers concerned, cease at the earliest possible moment.

The trade to which we refer is that which, originating in the exigencies of fashion, calls for the export of the entire skin of the Pheasant, and its ravages, even at their present initial rate, are sufficient, as the Customs Returns plainly show, to threaten the species with extinction at an early date. The necessities of such a trade recognise no "close season"; feathers and skins taken in breeding time are well suited to the requirements of the market, and where the foreign buyer displays such callous shortsightedness it were obviously useless to appeal to sentiment or reason in the native seller. Yet it is equally evident that if this trade in Pheasant skins be permitted to continue, even for a season, the mischief done will be of a very serious nature; if continued for any length of time, it will be irreparable.

That the extermination of the Pheasant in the Yangtze region would be a serious misfortune both to foreigners and natives, is indisputable. As an important item in the winter food supply of foreign residents and of the numerous mail-steamers which frequent the port of Shanghai, its loss would be severely felt by consumers and dealers alike. It is needless to expatiate on these matters, or to emphasise the fact that by preferring immediate profit at any cost, to moderate and permanent benefits, the country people will in this matter, if unchecked by legislation, continue to regard only the demands of those who offer remunerative prices for Pheasant skins. It is evident that, if no stop be put to this destructive trade, the near future must witness the total extermination of the Pheasant in this country.

If, with the cordial support of your Colleagues, which will, we confidently hope, be extended to further the aims of this Memorial, Your Excellency will lay this matter before the Tsungli Yamen, we venture to believe that the Chinese Government will be readily disposed to assent to whatsoever protective measures may be proposed by the Diplomatic Body.

Confidently placing the matter in Your Excellency's hands,

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servants.
etc., etc.

COPY OF TELEGRAM TO THE DOYEN,
DIPLOMATIC BODY, PEKING.

Society lately formed for protection game and wild birds China have presented memorial addressed Diplomatic Body, Peking, signed foreign residents all nationalities Shanghai and Outports protesting against unwise destruction, urging prohibition

export pheasant skins and ornamental feathers. Society considers immediate steps necessary to prevent total annihilation. Memorial follows.

ROWING NOTES.

Another week of activity has prevailed and all sorts of boats and crews were seen practising on the River. The Russo-Chinese Bank Four have been at work and signs of improvement are certainly visible. Stroke strikes me as being too nervous and irregular; the bow side is better, but bow should endeavour to swing straight up and down in the boat and not screw.

Of Wayfoong have not been seen much, but they should do well with Rickard as stroke.

As regards the Internationals, I am pleased to see the Scotch have at last called a meeting and elected Ross stroke, who, however, will scarcely be able to row, should his knee trouble continue. Sympathy is certainly felt for Scotland and should Ross have to follow McNeill's example, it would indeed be hard lines.

The Irish Eight, who have been out in Fours lately, require a lot of practice to get them into any sort of shape, being far too wild and indifferent to time.

The English Eight have been working hard during the week and evidently mean business. The time on the bow side is not good and No. 3 should keep his eyes in the boat.

The Germans have been paying more attention to the Four than the Eight, partly owing to No. 6 being slightly indisposed and two other members of the crew requiring rubbing. I had an opportunity of catching a glimpse of them and would remind both of them that they should row more with their backs and throw their whole weight on the oar, when at the catch. Both men could do a lot of useful work, if carefully coached.

The German Four is good, but No. 3 is occasionally a little out of time.

Tub-sculling appears to be more indulged in than usual, and it would be perhaps well to have this contested for in the autumn; toothpicks are to be seen occasionally, and if oarsmen in these light, rapid craft would look round oftener, they wouldn't get in the way so much of the Eights and Fours.

I hear a new course is to be adopted, the finish being at or near the Ningpo Wharf, where the water is often lumpy. Why a change is to be made from the old course which is as fair as can be is a mystery to

KELFIE.

A VISIT TO WEIHAIWEI.

The place itself, the presence of representatives of the British Army and Navy, the incident of the Japanese war, all go to make a visit to Weihaiwei one of much interest. So we thought, when arranging a two or three days' excursion, and we were not disappointed.

Evidences of improvement both on the island and mainland are not wanting. Houses are being demolished to provide reasonably wide streets, roads are being made, cleanliness is taking the place of dirt, and altogether one sees signs of the speedy coming of that order and smart appearance that mark out the British possessions all the way East. The Land and Building Company show enterprise in having already erected two "colonies" of bungalows, though one is curious to know why these are so far away from "anywhere." No doubt there are reasons.

We were much interested in the 1st Chinese Regiment, and its progress. There are eleven officers and nine non-commissioned officers from home on the

establishment, and the work accomplished since March has been eminently successful. There are now 360 men enrolled, and probably these are but a tithe of the applicants. Recruiting goes on briskly, and there is little doubt that the regiment will reach without difficulty its full strength of 1,000. At present it appears to be divided into seven companies in various stages of efficiency, and some of the men—twenty or so—have obtained their stripes. We saw the soldiers at physical, company, and battalion drill, respectively. The commands are given in English; in most cases an interpreter is present, in order that explanations may be given or faults corrected if necessary. It is remarkable how quickly the English words of command have been picked up by the men. We noticed this particularly at the Battalion drill we witnessed, when a number of movements were gone through, such as advancing and retiring in column and quarter column, deploying into line from the halt and on the march, advancing in line, etc., without, so far as we could hear, a word of Chinese being uttered.

We paid a visit to the Chinese forts which were captured by the Japanese in the war, at one of which we found a surveyors' escort of Royal Marines temporarily encamped. The forts are practically in ruins, and the guns destroyed.

Altogether, with good weather and the kindest of hospitality, our visit to Weihaiwei exceeded our expectations, and will be a lasting pleasure in our memory.

Y.

THE RUSSIANS IN NORTH-CHINA.

A correspondent now at Moukden who, it must be frankly confessed, has nothing of the Russophil about him, writes that he has seen a plan of the proposed Russian railway from western Siberia, east of the Lakes, *via* Kiachta and Urga to Peking. He says that the Russians have made the survey for this railway, and are working on it from the Trans-Siberian railway, and they intend to complete this railway first as the most important, while continuing their work on the Manchurian line. He says he was asked by an official the other day what England intended to do, as the Chinese understood that our Government would prevent Russia taking Peking. The Manchurian railway is going on very slowly and is carelessly built; the telegraph wire is up, but so far very little earthwork beyond Liaoyang. The Russians are getting on with the bridges, wooden ones, and are preparing the timber and piles for the bridge across the river to Moukden, but up to the present no work has been done on it. Our correspondent reiterates the complaints about the squeezing in the payment for land taken for the railway; probably it is the shroffs and interpreters employed by the Russians who are guilty of this. Our correspondent adds that the Russian soldiers stop at the Chinese inns and go into the shops and take what they like at their own prices, sometimes without paying at all, so that the innkeepers now will not take in any foreigners if they can help it. The Russians are working at the mines in Liaoyang without any official orders from the Chinese Government, and they are also trying to get other mines in the district. The men who fall ill in Russian employ, or who are shot or wounded, are sent to the British missionary doctors, who do a great deal of work for the Russians. The people are ready to see the country opened and take readily to foreign things. Six new foreign shops have been opened in Moukden by Chinese from Shanghai; they are called "Shanghai Stores," etc., and everything can be bought in them, wines, stores, drugs, silks, clocks, etc. Ric-

shas are also for sale, but there are none as yet plying on the streets. These shops are full of people and are doing well, and more are being altered into the foreign style. A German firm got an order from the Viceroy the other day for 10,000 guns and 10,000,000 cartridges. The crops look well and the hemp is already being harvested. Our correspondent finishes with a note on the omnipresence of the Russian soldier in Manchuria. His letter is dated the 22nd of August.

GENERAL SU'S MISSION TO KUANGCHOUWAN.

Since the French demand in 1898 for the lease of Kuangchouwan and its cession to them by China very little has been written on the subject owing to its being little known now-a-days to the outside world, except to junkmen trading between Hainan Island and the West Kuangtung and Tongking coasts. But in the time of the previous Ming dynasty Kuangchouwan was the headquarters of large fleets of pirates who, by reason of their hold of the place, dominated not only the sea route, north of Hainan Island, but the whole coast-line between Kuangchouwan and Tongking. This state of affairs is still as true now as it was three centuries ago, and the French at Kuangchouwan will easily be the masters of the whole Kuangtung and Tongking coasts. The Chinese know this, but they did not at the time of the French demand, and they are now trying their best to counteract their fatal cession of Kuangchouwan.

The Chinese claim that the French demanded, at first, a lease of only 100 li square of territory, and with the object of delimiting the boundaries of the ceded region, Chou, acting Taotai of Kiungchou, and P'an, Taotai of the Kao-Lien-Ch'ing Intendancy, were sent as Commissioners to meet a French Commissioner, early this year. Arrived at Kuangchouwan, however, the Chinese Commissioners found that the French were not satisfied with the mite first demanded and, in addition, wanted an extra territory of over double the original demand. This the two Taotais were not prepared to grant, but they zealously went to work to find why the French wanted such an out-of-the-way place as Kuangchouwan. Reference to the local *yamén* records soon explained the importance of the place *vis-à-vis* Hainan Island, the Kuangtung coast, west of Lienchou Peninsula, and the Gulf of Tongking, and it soon became apparent to the Chinese Government that any further cession of islands and territory in the vicinity of Kuangchouwan would not only make it impregnable from the sea and mainland, but also throw the whole western coast of the province as well as Hainan Island completely at the mercy of the French. With Kuangchouwan alone in the hands of the French, and the neighbouring islands and mainland in the hands of a strong Chinese force, the mischief will not be so great and, with this in view, the Chinese Government is determined not to yield to all the French demand.

Already have the Chinese and French Commissioners met three separate times, but without result, as neither side would give way, and this has been the reason for sending General Su to settle the question, once for all. The French like the General, whom they style Marshal Su, as he has been very friendly, uniformly courteous, and liberal-minded in his dealings with the French on the Tongking-Kuangtung borders, the General's headquarters being in the city of Ch'ingchou, to the north of Pakhoi, and a few miles east of the French borders; while the Chinese, on the other hand, have great confidence in him as he commanded the victorious Chinese troops at Liangshan (Langson)

in the late Franco-Chinese war in 1884. As General Su has nearly 20,000 troops in the vicinity of Ch'ingchou who are also pretty well armed, this gives colour to the report that the Empress Dowager's last verbal command to the General—when he left Peking last week—were to fight the French if necessary, without waiting for instructions from the capital.

KULING, 1899. FOURTH SEASON.

This sanatorium continues to give unbounded satisfaction to its temporary residents. To hear them talk about it, or about their sites in it, reminds one of the old story of the minister who declared there was but one good wife in the parish and every man believed he had got her. Not only do we say there is no place like Kuling, but each individual owner, from Lot No. 1 to 130, will solemnly assure you that his is the pick of the basket, and that another lot like it is not to be found in the mountains. We admit that the residents of other summer resorts hold similar opinions with regard to their locations. From what they say, we would conclude that, outside paradise, there never was such a place as Peitaiho; that Mokansan throws the Garden of Eden into the shade; that Kuliang—barring typhoons—is simply heavenly, and that each place is, in every respect, infinitely superior to all the others. But, of course, this is absurd, and due to the ignorance of good folks who have never been to Kuling.

Where else, we would like to know, can such coolness be found? When down on the plain the sweltering heat makes it impossible to get about even under the protection of a double-decker hat and a two-ply umbrella, up here we can be in the open all day long without inconvenience. Where else have they such exhilarating strength-giving air? The sick and the weak whom one day we meet being painfully carried up, unable to move without assistance are, in a few days, to be seen climbing mountains and leaping torrents merely to get rid of their surplus energy. Where else have they such an abundance of sparkling springs of water, and so cool that it seems to come direct from the North Pole? Talk of typhoons, they never come here, but if they did they could do no harm to a place so well protected by surrounding hills. As to our walks, scenery, and views, for variety and beauty it would be difficult to match them anywhere—there is no place like Kuling!

A considerable number of new houses have been built since last year—several of them two-storey—including a handsome Estate House for the transaction of public business. The total number of residences is now 115—a pretty good record for the fourth year of the sanatorium's existence. The era of rubble and thatch has passed away. Only a single sample of these pioneer shanties, an unoccupied ruin, remains to give an air of antiquity to the place. The brick and tile period is also gone. Building with cut stone is cheap, owing to the abundance everywhere of an easily-worked grey sandstone which becomes remarkably hard on exposure to the air. Thus the newer houses are beautifully built with cut stone, and roofed with corrugated iron—they would be an ornament to any Settlement.

The average number of residents this season has been much the same as last—about 600. Perhaps about 1,000 people in all will have passed their summer vacation here. Nearly all belong to the Yangtze valley, and come from the various ports and mission stations from Shanghai to Ichang. But representatives from distant provinces, such as Shantung, Szechuan, and Canton are also to be found amongst us. There have been fifteen births, and two deaths; but the exact number of engagements is only known

to the ladies and gentlemen interested. The general health has been good. We have had a few cases of fever, chiefly imported, and a few more of dysentery due to the carelessness with which people allow themselves to get overheated, and then go in for the luxury of a thorough chill, which the cool wind is ever ready to give them. During June and July the weather was lovely, but August has been very much broken up by high winds, heavy rains, and fogs. It seems to have been an abnormal August all over China, but still about one half of the days here were good.

In the matter of supplies we have been well off. Three thoroughly furnished stores compete for our custom; and the prices charged are exceedingly moderate. "The butcher, the baker, and candlestick maker" are all here in duplicate and triplicate. In evidence of this fact the following somewhat gruesome announcement was sent round to the early arrivals:—"Notice, a grocery, a first class butcher, and a baker will be opened to-day in the gap by undersigned." The uniformed coolies of the Imperial Post office deliver the mails to every house once a day, and sometimes twice, and forward the outgoing mails to Kiukiang in time to catch the various steamers. In short, we have all the conveniences of an ordinary out-port, and at a cost no greater than what we are accustomed to at home. Further, if anything is ever discovered to be wanting, our Municipal Council can be depended on to see to the matter at once. Their latest addition to our comforts has been a Shanghai policeman, obtained on loan from the Municipality there, in order to assist our local staff of nine native watchmen in striking terror into the hearts of possible evildoers. This new departure has been entirely successful. Not a single suspicious character has put in an appearance, any more than they did before; nor although the officer is most attentive to his duty has his vigilance been rewarded as yet by the discovery of even one ordinary "drunk and disorderly."

The native coolies and workmen resident at Kuling during the season number about a couple of thousand. These are under the control of Li Laoyeh who from his *yamen* opposite the Post Office maintains order and administers justice by means of ten soldiers, two wooden collars and a bundle of bamboo. His establishment is kept up by the Kiukiang Taotai, but the somewhat slender pay of the men is supplemented by an allowance from the Estate. An obliging, cheery man is Li Laoyeh, and it is seldom any difficulty occurs between foreigner and native which he cannot promptly put straight. The native quarter, generally called "the gap," under his control is as quiet and orderly as Chinese towns usually are, and every bit as savoury.

Amongst the various incidents of the season the great bank robbery comes first. Up here it is not at all times easy to procure the necessary supplies of dollars and cash, so our Municipality runs a bank of exchange. It issues paper notes of various values, from fifty cash up to five dollars, which pass current as money on the mountain and in Kiukiang. There is no limit to the issue, save the needs of the public. The security consists of instructions given to the manager not to issue notes save against coin or cheques, which issue must be carefully kept to redeem them with; together with a second-hand safe, of the easy-opening imitation kind, made by the Chinese in Shanghai, which stands in a corner of the rubble-built old office. At the beginning of the season a large stock of new notes was laid in, and the business of selling them out had just commenced, when, at daybreak one morning, the manager found a hole had been broken through the office wall, the safe door opened, and all its contents—notes, coin, and cheques,—abstracted. Of course, payment of notes and cheques was promptly stopped, so that the ultimate loss amounted only to the coin and loose cash tickets—about \$400. The attempt to pass the stolen property led to the speedy

identification of the thief, and his incarceration in the *yamen* gaol where he still remains. He proved to be an ordinary hill-foot native whom fortune has somewhat unkindly treated by casting his lot in a safeless land. He evidently possessed house-breaking genius of a high order, and in a Western city, with scope for the exercise of his peculiar gifts, he might have been a prince of smashers. Our Municipality have decided to leave this exchange business to the native bankers next season.

Another notable event was the raid. Kuling air has the property of wonderfully sharpening the Chinese appetite for gambling, with the result that, as soon as night sets in, the servants from the various residences crowded down to the Gap bent on trying their luck. From this sprung constant rows, thefts, and all manner of mischief. This season several enterprising natives built a large gambling shed in a lonely hollow beyond the Gap and prepared to do a big business. It was on a scale which Li Laoyeh did not care to tackle, so one night some sixteen of the residents met together and resolved to go and wipe it out themselves. They stealthily made their way to the establishment and surrounded it. Immediately the alarm was given, there was a grand stampede of the inmates towards all points of the compass. Each resident seized a man, and some of them two. They marched them up to Li Laoyeh, got him out of bed, and bade him get his thrashing mill in order. Then the rocks of Kuling speedily resounded with the yells of the afflicted gamblers. Some of them got three hundred blows and some six hundred. When this performance had been carried through to the satisfaction of the presiding doctor, the party returned to the gambling den again, accompanied by Li and his men, and burned it to the ground. Whether this heroic measure was wise or otherwise we have not yet decided. There is no doubt it was effective, and that the gambling fraternity got a healthy scare which has kept them quiet since then. At the same time, it is not a proceeding which is likely to be repeated. Our Municipality has ordered a wall and a gate to be built at the Gap, which will make it impossible for our servants to get there at night unless they have business.

The milk question, as formerly, gave a deal of occupation to our minds and tongues this season. It does not, on the face of it, appear likely that much excitement could be got up over such an innocent beverage as milk, but the fact is even Irish whisky as a rouser cannot be compared with the product of the Kuling cow. The trouble began two years ago when, owing to the sudden increase of visitors, the demand for the article became twice as great as the supply. This is a situation in which the native dealer comes out strong, so, although no more cows were forthcoming, they still contrived to make the supply equal to the demand. At this point the doctors interfered, declaring that Kuling milk was not milk, but some mysterious mixture the nature of which they were not learned enough to determine. Thereupon the residents met and requested the Municipality to take over the milk supply. All the milk was then brought to the Estate office, and a gentleman appointed to, day by day, see to its quality and equal distribution to all. The shrinkage was appalling. Some houses got a cupful and some a bottle—it was not much but it was good. But this season a new method of distribution was adopted. Families making a four months' contract were to get all they wanted and those who were unable to do this had to take their chance of a share in what remained. Thus, some got plenty and some got none, and the resulting dissatisfaction was great. The upshot of the business is a resolution on the part of the Municipality to give up the milk department and next season to allow free trade in the article as heretofore. They will inspect

the dairies and encourage the starting of new ones, and since the milk trade pays the natives well, now that the monopoly system is upset, a sufficiency of animals will soon be found to meet the needs of the case.

The Kuling Conference was held in the church during the first week in August and was well attended by the missionaries resident. There were three meetings daily and the subjects discussed were of the usual non-controversial type peculiar to Conferences. What was said about them was well said, only it had all been said so often before. The Conference was neither so enthusiastic nor prolonged as last year. There is no doubt but with this, as with all other mundane affairs, it is difficult to maintain perennial freshness.

The church is now furnished with a splendid Estey organ, and a fine bell which formerly did duty on the good ship *Hydaspes*. It can be heard all over the Settlement easily. Morning and evening service are held on Sundays, a Sunday school, and a Chinese service, all of them well attended. There is also a weekly prayer meeting and occasional lectures. The average Sunday collection amounts to about \$50, and in the meantime is devoted to the church building fund. Next season these services will be under the management of a committee appointed by the various Missions represented at Kuling; and to meet the difficulties of the High Church party a further service is proposed at an earlier hour for themselves.

One of the features of the season has been the botany class, conducted twice a week by Miss Reid of the Inland Mission for the benefit of the little folks. The interest taken in this by the boys and girls has been immense. Their days have been largely occupied in roving the hills in search of the plants and flowers required, and their evenings in getting them properly pressed and mounted. Some of the collections thus made are simply wonderful; but the prettiest flowers on Kuling are the children themselves whose rosy cheeks and happy faces well repay Miss Reid for all her trouble. The Inland Mission has also been to the front with a large tent in which week-day preaching to the Chinese is carried on.

Our annual parliament, *alias* "the Land-renters' Meeting," was opened on the 11th of August and lasted the better part of three days. The main topics to the front were the adoption of a Constitution—a document which the settlement has hitherto contrived to exist without,—the passing of the Budget, the appointment of a new Manager, and, last, but not least, the demands of the Outlanders. As to the Constitution, which we only adopted, nothing need be said, save that it is a good one, and a printed copy can be easily obtained by whoever may want it. The Budget showed that the expenditure for the year had been kept well within the income, and that the estimated amount at the disposal of the Municipality for next year was upwards of \$6,000, provided that taxes remained as at present. This was provided. Great regret, but no wonder, was expressed that Mr. John L. Duff had resigned the post of manager, which he had held from the beginning with universal satisfaction. The work thrown upon him had so grown that it was no longer possible for one man to do it justice. He was banker and milkman and tax-collector; head of the police, inspector of roads and buildings, forwarding agent, and general utility man. It is hard to say what he was not, and he was evidently feeling tired. The Municipality recommended that Mr. Begg, late of Wuhu, should be appointed to the vacant post which was done. It is to be hoped that, having less extraneous business to attend to he will have an easier time than his predecessor. Like the sister republic in South Africa, the commonwealth of Kuling is vexed with an Outlander question, in the shape of certain gentlemen who have established

themselves on the borders of the estate but are not in it. They wanted to get the franchise, and to be admitted to all the privileges of Kuling landowners, on the payment of the same taxation. The Municipality brought forward a resolution that they should be admitted accordingly, and indeed had already received them by informally collecting a year's taxes. But the majority of the meeting were of the contrary opinion. Krüger-like they did not consider that Outlanders were persons it was wise to encourage. They were dubious about how they came to be there, and considered that the Kuling franchise was worth the paying for, and not to be given for nothing. The result was the carrying of a resolution to the effect that outsiders could only be admitted on the production of a satisfactory title, and the payment into the estate funds of the same amount per lot as the other lots on the estate had paid, and there the matter rests for the present. At the election of the new Municipal Council, five of the old councillors came out top, and four promising new men were added. The late Chairman, the Rev. E. S. Little, did not stand.

(To be concluded.)

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT ROCKY POINT, PEITAIHO.

(Conclusion.)

Three services were held on Sunday; a Prayer Meeting at 6.30 A. M. conducted by the Rev. Mr. Miller; Service at 10.30 conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fenn, who preached from Col. 1, 9, "Filled with the knowledge of His will;" and at 5 P. M. by the Rev. Mr. Lees, sermon from Acts 1, 8, "Ye are my witnesses," followed by the Communion service.

Monday, 21st Aug., Fifth session.

Devotional services were led by the Rev. M. L. Taft. The day was chiefly given to the ladies. Two papers were read on: "The Christian and Chinese idea of Woman, and how the former can be propagated in our Girls' Schools," by Mrs. Gamewell, and Miss Newton. Mrs. Gamewell said the Christian idea of woman had been on the move and would continue to move. The Christian idea as now developed was to be compared with the heathen idea. Woman is a power: is responsible: is to think and act for herself, and take her place alongside of man. The heathen idea is the opposite of all this. She came to China 28 years ago: single ladies had to establish their character. No one knew just what to do. After much thought and consultation, they determined to ignore *kwei chi* (custom) as a controlling force—God's word is above it. The Chinese override it when they care to carry a point. How teach then? Teach the truth, the whole truth: make no compromise: make the women realise that they are responsible: get truth into them, and that they are responsible for its observance. The Chinese statements and representations even of the Christians, cannot be trusted; for their consciences are not fully enlightened, and they fail to distinguish between the new influences of Christianity, and the old influences of heathenism working in their minds. We must be ourselves among them as led and influenced by the truth. Miss Newton gave an incident illustrating the contempt in which women are held by the ordinary Chinese. Their attitude is seen in their unwillingness to spend any money on such a losing venture so soon to become the property of the mother-in-law. This idea contains one of the difficulties connected with schools for girls. Some Christians knowing the hard lines of China's daughters-in-law, allow them to have a good time while they may, instead of teaching them to work, and obey, let them do about as they please. What are we striving to do, to be ourselves, and so to teach in our schools, that our scholars may be among those accepted of the Lord? Most

of our girls will have to live in the small, poor homes of China; are we fitting them for such an environment? They will have to do their own home work, but with it all, we hope they will teach others what they have learned. Examples were given of how the truth taking possession of the hearts of the school girls had resulted in clean, happy homes, and truthful, upright lives; and so, under the Holy Spirit's blessing will be developed the Christian idea of woman.

In the discussion it was shown that one might go too far in "ignoring" *kwei chi*, but all were agreed as to seeking only for the best things, and always keeping them to the front.

A "Report of itinerating work amongst the women of Shanung" was given by Mrs. Forsyth. Until within the last few years, the Baptist Society had not sent single ladies to the mission field; but the other ladies had done what they could in addition to their household cares. Of late the plan had been to go out to the villages of Christians for a week or two at a time, teach the women in the forenoon, with assistants visit other villages and hold evangelistic meetings in the afternoon, and invite visitors for the next day forenoon meeting. A service was also held in the evening. Bible women were sent out among the villages five days in the week, Saturday and Sunday to be spent at home. Much good had resulted from this work, to men as well as women.

The merits of different systems for teaching Chinese women to read were then presented: (a) Murray's system, by Mrs. Allardyce. Its chief merit consists in the ease and speed with which it can be learned, and it is equally available for correspondence as for reading. (b) Romanised Colloquial, by Miss Stewart. Having no Mandarin or colloquial character in Ningpo, necessity was laid upon the missionaries of finding some way by which to teach the poor and ignorant to read. This was the solution of the difficulty, and it has worked well. There are very few who cannot learn, and so it becomes a means of knowing Scripture to many who could never get it through the *weili*. One objection to these systems is that they are not Chinese and none but Chinese Christians will use them. (c) The Native Character, by Mrs. Jewell. This commends itself to the Chinese because it is native: ability to read a little even, secures a degree of respect for the woman: and what is learned is not forgotten, but is a stimulus to learn more, and a help in reaching non-Christians. It is free from the danger of having to be guided in a measure by the context to get the meaning.

The question box added little to the papers or to the knowledge in actual possession. One important point was urged, that the boys in our schools need instruction as to their duties and obligations in the relations of later life as well as the girls—to the great benefit of both.

The afternoon session was opened with a paper by Miss Dr. Benn: "The Woman Physician as a Missionary Agent in China." The difficulties of the work were presented clearly: one may read all the books accessible—classics and all—and know nothing of the actual conditions, for it is only women that can reach the inner courts, and get into the real home life, the distress and corruption that do exist: these the lady doctor learns. Illustrations were given lifting the veil a little, and showing the effective sympathy they can give, the confidence they receive, and the opportunities thus afforded of bringing the gospel to a whole household such as is afforded in no other place or manner. The writer did not approve of any but educated physicians dispensing medicines, as it is dangerous and lowers the profession.

A paper on "Medical work in relation to Evangelisation" was then read by the Rev. Dr. Porter. He compared the medical and

evangelistic arms of the missionary work to the United Service of the Army and Navy. As the Navy prepared the way and rendered most efficient assistance to the Army, making possible, and speeding what otherwise would be of long and difficult, or impossible accomplishment, so was the medical work to evangelisation. The important place held by the medical work in the evangelisation of the world was well argued and illustrated.

The most important contents of the box related to charges in hospital and dispensary work. The replies indicated a growing sentiment in favour of requiring some payment on the part of the patients as being the better way.

Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

Devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pitkin. A paper from the Rev. A. Smith, not present, was then read: "What can Christianity do for China?" In the opinion of the writer, Christianity is a general renovator. It teaches how to care for one's self, how to govern one's self and one's children, and how to train them; it revolutionises education. It changes all relations, sweetens the home life, and renovates the social life; it is a Moral Sanitary Commission. It cultivates independence and responsibility rather than family and clan-dependence, puts a new individual element into friendship, and creates patriotism. There is nothing in human life which it cannot take hold of and make better if allowed freedom of operation.

The thought of the family as the unit, as against the Patriarchal idea of the clan as the unit, was emphasised by one speaker in the discussion. The thought was also expressed that the division of China among the Christian Powers would hasten the victory of Christianity over heathenism in this great land.

The Rev. J. Wherry read a paper on "Church Discipline." He narrowed the broad question down to that of dealing with the native assistants. Such points were mentioned as dealing with them in love, not harshly, making necessary discipline as brief as possible, to accomplish the end, helping them in time of need, treating them with brotherly consideration, if restored after penitent confession, neither by word or sign referring to the past. We should try to prevent the necessity of discipline by foreseeing the temptations and giving timely warning and advice. The opinion was expressed by some that the tendency generally was to too great leniency, and that the trend of the paper was in that direction. Discipline should be administered in love, but with a firm hand: "The Church is above the individual."

The following preamble and resolution were then adopted.

"Whereas, Protestant Missionaries to China coming from various Western Nations have for a long number of years been pursuing their calling under the rights and privileges granted by the different treaties and numerous edicts issued by the Government, and have enjoyed large liberty in the prosecution of their work and have secured large and valuable properties held either by local churches or by Missionary Societies in these respective countries:

Whereas, it is a matter of common report that political changes may occur which it is feared will interfere with the unrestricted prosecution of Mission work heretofore enjoyed.

Resolved, that we respectfully but very urgently call upon the representatives of the various Protestant Missionary Societies having work in North China, to enter into such communication with our respective Governments with a view to secure the continuance of all our privileges and rights in case of revolution, change of Government, or alienation of territory in China.

Resolved that a copy of this action be forwarded to the Secretary of the foreign

Missionary Societies of the various Missions of North China represented in this Conference, and to the Secretaries of the Ecumenical Conference to be held in New York in 1900, and to the General Conference to be held in 1901 in Shanghai."

The above expresses the most unanimous sentiment—there was no dissentient note—of about sixty missionaries resident within this now storm centre of China, and should command the attention of the Churches of England and America.

In the afternoon, the Rev. T. Bryson read an interesting and instructive paper on "Bible Revision." The work which prepared for, and eventually produced the Authorised and Revised Version of the English Bible was briefly sketched; also that which has preceded the work of the present Revision Committees in China: both that by Committees and by individuals, showing the great advance that has been made in both individual and Committee versions; some defects of the latest work were noticed, and a strong plea made for the sympathy and prayers of all for the Committees now at work, the opinion being strongly expressed that such work, other things being equal, will always be superior to individual work. The difficulties and erroneous ideas of some as to what is a good translation were mentioned, with some suggestions as to what constitutes a good translation which were more fully emphasised in the discussion; and all were urged to read carefully the tentative versions of the Committees as they appeared and send their criticisms and suggestions to the different Committees. The suggestion of only one good *versi* version instead of two—one high and one medium—met with favour in the Conference.

There was no time to reply to the numerous questions presented and most of them were left as a legacy for the next Conference. Prayer closed the second Peitaiho Conference.

Yesterday a company of between 50 and 60 visited Shanhaikwan, climbed the mountain peak behind the town and saw the Great Wall in its winding course as it leaves the plain and starts on its inland, mountainous way. Report says they had a "good time."

The U. S. cruiser *Princeton* came in yesterday afternoon from the S. E., and finally anchored in the vicinity of East Cliff—east of Lighthouse Point.

We have had some sultry days during the meetings of Conference, but a very pleasant change has come this morning, which makes heavier clothing desirable: by which it is not intended to intimate that cold weather has set in, but only signalling the changes that may be apparent before long.

Rocky Point, 24th August.

THE WRECK OF THE MORGAN CITY.

(From the Nagasaki Press of the 4th of September.)

News was received here on Saturday that the U. S. transport *Morgan City*, on her way from San Francisco to Manila, had gone ashore at Ojima, about eight hours' journey from Kobe. Late news shows that the *Morgan City* was proceeding to this port to coal instead of going direct to Manila, as has hitherto been the case with U. S. transports. On Friday the vessel entered Osaka Bay and called at Kobe for a pilot, who was taken on board off Wada Point. The journey was then resumed. Nothing unusual occurred until next morning, when at 4 o'clock the vessel struck a rock in the neighbourhood of Ojima. She was eventually got off, and an examination proving that the ship was rapidly making water it was decided to run her ashore. This was

done and she now lies beached in deep water, her smoke stacks only being visible. The troops, of which she was carrying 750, were safely landed, and during the proceedings the utmost order prevailed. Provisions and stores have been sent from here, and the troops and crew will probably be returned to Kobe.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 6th gives the following account of the loss of the *Morgan City* :—

The U. S. S. *Morgan City*, in charge of Captain Meyers as pilot, left Kobe on Friday night with 752 soldiers and a crew of 62. All went well till they reached Takashima, which was on Saturday about 3.30 a.m. The facts as to how the mistake was made do not seem very clear, but from all accounts it would appear that the pilot made an error as to the course, which he discovered when it was too late. In making an effort to regain the correct course, which is, I understand, north of Takashima, the vessel grounded on a reef on the eastern end of the island. Fortunately the inevitableness of the accident was foreseen and the engines had been stopped. The vessel had still considerable momentum on her, however, and struck the rock pretty sharply. This was at 3.40, when it was still dark. Although the vessel was fixed apparently on the rock little alarm seems to have been felt. Soundings were taken, and no attempt was made to get her off before dawn. When daylight appeared the vessel was easily backed off the rock, and half an hour afterwards the real damage she had sustained was realised, as the water in the hold was found to have reached seven feet.

In consequence of this it was decided that the best course was to beach the vessel off Innoshima. Unfortunately in the excitement of the moment the best position for the beaching of the vessel, as was afterwards proved, was not chosen. The place where the vessel was beached and where she now lies, is close to the village of Kagamiura on the south of Innoshima.

The beaching of the vessel how on was accomplished at 6 o'clock. She still continued to take in water and had a considerable list to port. The troops were landed with their kit and their arms, perfect order being maintained, and volunteers were called for to help land provisions. About fifty or sixty men volunteered, including the crew, and the work was quietly but quickly proceeded with.

When the boat was beached there was evidently an impression that she was firmly on the shingle and that no alarm need be felt. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, while the work was still proceeding the alarm was raised "She's slipping." In three-quarters of a minute the *Morgan City* had slipped down the ledge upon which evidently only her bows had been resting until but her fore-castle alone was visible above water. Luckily there was plenty of sampans about, although so quickly did the catastrophe take place that many of the men had to jump for their lives. The Captain was the last man to leave the vessel.

THE HOOKER WRECK BEING INVESTIGATED.

COMMISSION NAMED FOR THAT PURPOSE
ALREADY AT WORK.

Manila, 24th August.

A Board of Officers consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Potter, U. S. Volunteers; Engineer Officer, Captain Raymond Sulzer; Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, Captain Benjamin C. Morse, 17th U. S. Infantry; and 1st Lieutenant Ulysses G. Worriolow, 20th U. S. Infantry, was called to meet on the afternoon of the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock

or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and determine the facts and fix the responsibility connected with the grounding of the United States transport *Hooker* about 5 p.m., the 11th instant, near Corregidor Island, while en route from this port to Hongkong.

The Board will, as soon as practicable, report the labours of the Navy and the Quartermaster's Department of the Army thus far performed to secure the release of the vessel, and the expense connected therewith, and whether, in its opinion, effort should be continued or the vessel left to its fate. It will also report full loss incurred by the United States Government whether the vessel is ultimately saved or becomes a total loss.—*Manila Times*.

DELAGOA BAY.

With reference to the recent Reuter's telegrams as to the fears of a Boer raid on Delagoa Bay, the *Straits Times* says in an editorial :—

A glance at the map shows at once the importance of Delagoa Bay in case of a Transvaal war. The Bay, which possesses a fine harbour, lies on the southeast coast of Africa on the 26th parallel. From it a railway runs right into the Transvaal. Pretoria, the capital of the latter, is 350 miles by rail from the coast of the Bay, and Johannesburg 400 miles. The Bay is a Portuguese possession and the railway runs partly through Portuguese territory. The part likely to be played by Delagoa Bay in a British-Transvaal war has engaged attention at Lisbon. Rumours have been current there that the British Government had asked Portugal for the use of both the harbour and railway by the British military authorities. Military occupation of this kind was held to be the only means of safeguarding the railway from attack by the Boers. News now comes of a probable Boer raid on the railway, and Portuguese troops are being held in readiness to frustrate any such attempt. The crippling of the railway is bound to be the very first move of the Boers upon hostilities breaking out. The construction of this railway and the seizure of part of it by the Portuguese Government have led to protracted litigation, and the reference of the case to arbitrators. The arbitrators are expected to deliver judgment in October next. The award is also expected to be against Portugal. Rumour has it that provision has been made for this contingency in the mysterious Anglo-German Agreement which is yet to be published. Britain will provide the money, so rumour says, to pay the award, and Delagoa Bay will, in return, be made over on lease to the British South Africa Company. In other words it is probable, that, before long, Delagoa Bay will be under British control. The Boers say that Britain, once established at Delagoa Bay, will always, so to say, have her hand on the throat of the Transvaal. Years ago, President Krüger declared that he would go to war with Britain to prevent her from getting hold of Delagoa Bay. Will he do so now?

NEVER DESPAIR of being able to overcome the troubles of this world, for they will disappear like dew before the sun if we only look them squarely in the face. If you are afflicted with any bodily disease, give Holloway's Pills and Ointment a trial; they will afford speedy relief, and in time effect a cure. They are the best known remedies for all complaints. During the summer months many people are afflicted with bowel and liver disorders, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, low fevers, etc. These remedies are unequalled in such cases, and should therefore be the *Vade Mecum* of all who value sound health. They may be procured from all chemists and medicine vendors.

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17th Oct., 1898.

THE EMPEROR OF COREA.

The *Seoul Independent* gives the following as the report of the Imperial Commission on the status of the Korean Emperor:—

"(1) Corea has been already publicly proclaimed an independent nation.

"(2) For five hundred years Corea has been governed (?) by an absolute Monarch according to a definite policy laid down and handed on from generation to generation. This being so, it cannot be changed for 10,000 years.

"(3) The Great Korean Emperor has absolute power. This is set forth in the universal code of laws, which claims this power for the King.

"(4) If the subjects of His Majesty encroach or attempt to encroach upon the power of the Emperor, it will be known.

"(5) The Emperor of Corea has power over the whole of the army and navy.

"(6) The Emperor of Corea has power to make laws according to those in vogue in other countries.

"(7) The Emperor of Corea can effect any changes in the amount of salary paid to any official, civil or military. Edicts may be issued by him on important issues.

"(8) The Emperor of Corea may decorate, appoint, or dismiss any members of the civil or military service.

"(9) The Emperor of Corea may send representatives of His Majesty to all Foreign countries having treaties with Corea. He can also decide the making and unmaking of all treaties."

The names of the Commissioners are: Foreign—McLeavy Brown, Esq.; Generals Le Gendre and Greathouse; Korean—Yun Yung-sun (President), Soh Chung-soon, Yi Chong-kun, Min Pyeng-suk, Yi Yun-yong, Kwan Chai-hyeng, Pak Young-tai, Sung Ki-woon, Kim Young-chun.

That the Foreign Commissioners have not been in their places during the framing of these laws we feel certain. General Greathouse has been ill for the last month past and Mr. Brown's other multitudinous duties would prevent him being present; that General Le Gendre's presence would have any wholesome effect upon the decisions of the Korean gentlemen present, we do not for a moment believe. While the appointments may have been complimentary, they were certainly farcical.

It now remains to be seen how free a hand the absolute Monarch of Corea possesses, and how he will use the possession.

INTERESTING FUNCTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON PRESENTED WITH HIS LETTERS PATENT.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.), a large and representative company assembled at Government House on the 30th of August for the purpose of witnessing an interesting and unique ceremony so far as Hongkong is concerned, namely, the presentation to Sir Thomas Jackson, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of the letters patent conferring on him the dignity of knighthood.

Viscount Suirdale (His Excellency's Private Secretary) read aloud the letters patent, which are inscribed on vellum and have attached to them the Great Seal of England, and they were then handed amidst applause to Sir Thomas.

The company then sat down to tiffin. Sir Thomas occupying the seat of honour to the right of His Excellency. Subsequently

His Excellency rose and said—Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of Sir Thomas Jackson—(applause)—to whom it was such a pleasure to me a short time ago to hand

Her Majesty's letters patent. In saying that the dignity conferred upon Sir Thomas Jackson was richly merited I speak not alone from my personal observation, but from the tongue of good report, that crystallised estimate of a man who has been for many years in a prominent position before the public, and whose acts and thoughts and feelings have become factors in the general welfare. (Hear, hear.) I may say I think without exaggeration that from the time Sir Thomas Jackson became manager of that institution which his financial genius has placed in such an enviable position, he has been a very prominent factor in the advancement of British political and commercial interests in the Far East, of which people at home hear so much and know so little. In conferring this dignity upon Sir Thomas Jackson, Her Majesty the Queen has but given expression to the opinion of the community in these regions—that is, of all who know him and when I say all who know him I mean everybody whose interest has brought him here or who is represented in Far Cathay, for who does not know T. J.? (applause.) I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that if letters were dropped in the post in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, Frisco, Santa Fé, and the little post office of the Straits of Magellan, addressed "T. J., China," they would find their way into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Queen's Road—(applause)—and I am further assured that if these letters were on business matters the writers would receive answers showing a wide grasp of general principles, a complete mastery of details, and a level-headed determination that whatever action was taken or advice given should be honest and just. (Hear, hear.) I may be forgiven in feeling a patriotic pride in welcoming my countryman Sir Thomas Jackson to the brotherhood of knighthood, because while fully appreciating the energy and the capabilities of the many Scotchmen and Englishmen who are forwarding British interests in the Far East, I think it can hardly be denied that the three names which stand out most prominently in these regions are the names of three Irishmen—McLeavy Brown, Robert Hart, and Thomas Jackson. (Applause.) We may assume that successful in business, supremely happy in his family relations—(hear, hear.)—enjoying the confidence and esteem of a community reaching over 30 degrees of latitude, even this evidence of Her Majesty's appreciation of Sir Thomas Jackson can hardly add to the happiness of which it would seem that the cup must be nearly full—(hear, hear.)—but it must be a satisfaction to the community to know that even in this farthest point of our world-wide empire good work for the general interest of the empire will not be forgotten—(hear, hear.)—and the Order of Knighthood may well welcome Sir Thomas Jackson as a member, because an "honest man is the noblest work of God." (Applause.) I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of Sir Thomas Jackson and wishing him long life and the enjoyment in the future of that happiness and success which he has always enjoyed in the past. (Applause.)

Sir Thomas, who was heartily greeted on rising to respond, said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I very gratefully respond to the toast of His Excellency proposing my health. The distinction which has come to me I look upon as a very marked one. I believe I am the first joint stock manager who has ever received the decoration of knighthood. This is no small compliment not only to myself personally, but also to the Bank I serve and the colony I reside in. (Hear, hear.) Coming to Hongkong in the year 1864, I have spent some two-thirds of a pretty active life here. I feel that my best efforts have been far too richly recognised, and if they had been twice as good they would not have been good enough.

In connection with the position which the Bank now holds it would be very unjust in me and very inconsiderate of me to my colleagues to engross even the greater share of the credit. The Bank has assumed a very forward and pronounced position not only in finance and commerce, but also to a certain extent in politics. Of those politics I am profoundly innocent; but in this line my able colleague Mr. Cameron and my equally esteemed and able colleague in Peking, Mr. Hillier, have done sterling service to the empire. They have been behind the scenes in a way perhaps that even Her Majesty's Ministers have not always been, and everything they could possibly do to forward the welfare of the empire has been done willingly and ungrudgingly. (Hear, hear.) The Hongkong Bank I may look upon as my No. 1 wife. (Laughter.) It has had my attention for 35 years, and while it would be unknighly and unwise to quarrel with any lady, such a mistress as this deserves the heart and soul, and all the energy a man is capable of. (Hear, hear.) When in the north of China a short time ago I met a globe-trotter, an extremely nice old fellow, an American, who was most genial. He started from San Francisco, went to New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and called at Hongkong, and he said that wherever he went this side heaven, there he found the Hongkong Bank. (Applause.) The Hongkong Bank has been associated with the prosperity of Hongkong. When I came here in 1865—some 24 years after the colony was formed—I found things not in so prosperous a state as they might have been. There had been failures and a number of risky firms had disappeared. There was a good deal of uphill work, but there was grit in this little colony which enabled it to pull through. Your Excellency, I have the greatest opinion of the future of Hongkong. I am perfectly sure, situated as we are near the great empire of China—for whatever her internal condition may be she is and must always be, with her four hundred million people, an important factor—we have the opportunity of forwarding the welfare of the British empire and showing an example to the adjacent empire. I thank your Excellency most sincerely for asking this company to meet me here to-day. This is a red-letter day to me and a day which I shall always remember. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

—Hongkong Daily Press.

THE REFORM AGITATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT LATELY ARRIVED FROM JOHANNESBURG.)

It is very difficult for people in England to realise the conditions under which reform agitation is carried on in the Transvaal. The Johannesburg people are regarded, all the world over, as practically constituting the whole of the Uitlander population. When one states that in Pretoria there are upwards of 30,000 Uitlanders, the statement is invariably received with amazement, and even with incredulity, but it is nevertheless a fact. The recent elections have shown that, in the Pretoria district, about 2,500 qualified electors exercised their rights, and it is said that 1,000 more failed to vote. The Field Cornet's books show that there are 18,000 adult white males in Pretoria town and suburbs. One is compelled to ask, Why, then, do we never hear of the Pretoria Uitlanders? The answer in one word is "Terrorism." The Johannesburg reformers have carried the whole burden of agitation in spite of persistent and determined efforts to terrorise them. The arrest of Messrs. Dodd and Webb and their prosecution for protesting against the murder of Edgar, their release on bail

of £1,000 each when the murderer himself was let out on £50 bail, are facts which are now well known, but other things which are happening and have been happening daily are either unknown or forgotten. The reform prisoners, who were bound to silence for three years under penalty of banishment, have been subject to constant persecution. In a country where one might say one's daily bread is a matter of politics (for have they not proposed, promised, or given concessions for biscuits and jam, woollen goods, and a dozen other things necessary to mere existence?), it has been almost impossible to steer clear of what the Executive Council in its wisdom would call an interference in politics. It is very seldom that the terrorist becomes publicly known, but one instance may be recalled. When Law 1 of 1897 was passed, making the High Court subservient to the Legislature and so vitally affecting the rights of all litigants, the lawyers made certain representations to the Court and to the Government, and those among the lawyers who had been reform prisoners were then warned that any action would be regarded as a breach of their undertaking, and would incur the penalty of banishment. Raids have frequently been made by the police, without warrant, upon private offices and private houses, searching for arms—none have ever been found; searching for incriminating documents—none have been discovered; all of these acts violating the rights of the individual. The mine owner who took any public action unwelcome to the Government, speaking against an undesirable or unworkable law, protesting against a proposed encroachment upon liberties, or petitioning for improvement in a branch of administration, soon found that the discretionary powers of officials, which are immense in the Transvaal, were exercised to his disadvantage; irritating provisions in the law were put in operation against him; delays took place involving the gravest inconvenience and loss; things would not work well or smoothly; mining rights to which he was, in principle, entitled, but the extent of which it was at the discretion of the President or some other high official to determine, were not granted to him; he might, if lucky, and after great delay, obtain a mining area of 200 or 300 claims out of the whole of his freehold farm; but he could not obtain 2,400 claims, with title delivered within a week, as was done in the case of the purchaser of the President's farm at Geduld, when his Honour had £100,000 waiting to be paid to him upon completion of the transaction. The mine manager who interests himself in the preservation of his personal rights is liable to be harried and worried out of existence by the attentions of mine inspectors, claim inspectors, boiler inspectors, machinery inspectors. The merchant who takes his part like a man here—and to their credit be it said there are several of them—undertakes with his eyes open what he knows to be the ruin of his business; the Customs officials, acting within their rights, will examine and delay for examination every package that arrives for him; the Netherlands Railway—omnipotent political machine—finds difficulties in delivering his goods up to time, and even loses them. These are some of the engines of coercion; but there are others.

The view has been expressed in Johannesburg that representations should be publicly made to secure the observance of the Geneva Convention in the event of war taking place. This is not due to unfounded nervous apprehension; there is no lack of evidence that some such representation is necessary. It is not long ago since the member for Johannesburg, Mr. Dieperink, denounced as rebels and traitors those of the community who took part in the meetings held to adopt the franchise memorandum. Now mark how

this memorandum came into existence, and how the meetings came to be held. The Government approached the capitalists to negotiate terms of peace; the capitalists declined to speak for the public and demanded that they should themselves be heard; the Government selected a dozen men arbitrarily to represent the public; these men, in compliance with the Government's request, drew the franchise memorandum; the public desired to hold a big meeting to adopt it, but the Government forbade the meeting and condemned all available buildings. When the storm which was bound to follow this broke, the State Secretary, Mr. Reitz, suggested that a series of smaller meetings should be held for this purpose, and this was done, and the speakers at these meetings are the men who are denounced by the member for Johannesburg as rebels and traitors, and who, he says, ought to be expelled from the country or otherwise summarily dealt with by the Government. The Government themselves do not openly support such action, but they have mounted their quick-firing machine-guns on the top of the fort, so that all may see them; they work their heliograph by day and their flash-light and search-light by night—moral pressure on the Uitlanders; they have surrounded the fort by immense wire entanglements; and they have the streets patrolled day and night by armed, mounted police. Their official organs—the *Standard* and *Diggers' News*, the *Rand Post*, the *Voortrekker*, and other Dutch papers—suggest or openly advocate the destruction of Johannesburg and indiscriminate shooting. Week after week we read in the *Voortrekker*—a paper published at Krugersdorp, owned and edited by Commandant Viljoen, lately elected second Raad member for Johannesburg—the black-list of men who are not to be tried, but to be pulled out and shot if any trouble should take place. These men are described fully—name, address, occupation, and antecedents—with every cowardly and malevolent incitement which the hatred of the Boer writers can suggest. They are charged not with working for reform, but with endeavouring to promote war, although their every speech and act bear witness that they seek for nothing more than a bare fraction of the ordinary rights of free men. Not only are they repeatedly named and described in the Dutch papers but they are subjected, too, to the persecution of the anonymous, threatening letter, warnings, and death sentences; messages couched in an ostensibly impartial spirit, but really designed to terrorise, reach them from well-known Boers and very well-known officials. The men so selected are Messrs. W. F. Mompenny, editor of the *Star*; William Hosken, a well-known merchant and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; W. Wybergh and T. R. Dodd, the Chairman and Secretary of the South African League; and C. D. Webb (who with Mr. Dodd was arrested for protesting against the murder of Edgar). Many others have been privately warned, but against these, and especially the first-named, the black-listing in the Dutch papers is publicly carried on.

An intensely bitter feeling has been created in the place against the authors of these dastardly tactics, and not these men themselves, but others who follow and admire them, feel that something might well be done to bring home to a semi-barbarous people that, since they have signed the Geneva Convention, they will be called upon to observe it in the event of war breaking out, and that anybody failing to observe it will be called upon to give an account of himself at Court-martial. To European people this may appear unnecessary; but if anybody should still think so let him read the history of the Boer war, and see how Commander Cronje, who would undoubtedly, in the event of war, be entrusted with the com-

mand of the Boer forces, behaved when he conducted the siege of the Potchefstroom garrison. There it may be read that he forced non-combatants of other nations to fight against the British troops, that he compelled British subjects to do the trenching for the Boers under fire from their own people, and that British subjects were shot dead by British soldiers while doing it.—*The Times*.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The *N. Y. Maritime Register* of the 2nd ult. has the following very interesting account of the work of the Peace Conference:—

The sessions of the Peace Conference at The Hague came to an end last Saturday. A copy of the conventions, declarations and expectations adopted and signed by most delegates will be found below. As the carrying into effect of the articles adopted is more or less optional and not obligatory on the part of the powers, it is evident that no material benefit to the cause of peace will be derived from the deliberations of the delegates. The convention regarding the pacific settlement of international disputes is absolutely visionary. No compulsory clause in reference to disarmament or even preventing additional armament has been adopted. The recommendation of future conferences to deal with subjects tending to lessen the hardships of war, etc., as to the prevention of the use of certain bullets, producing cruel wounds, of seizing private property and as to the treatment of the wounded and captured, may, however, lead to the ultimate adoption of humane measures. The exchange of opinions between the delegates of the different countries may also lead to a better understanding of the peculiarities of each nation. The delegates of the United States profited by the occasion to officially reiterate before the convention the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine.

CONVENTIONS, ETC., ADOPTED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

First—A convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Second—A convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

Third—A convention for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

Fourth—Three declarations concerning (1) the prohibition of the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons or by other analogous means; (2) the prohibition of the use of projectiles having for their sole object the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases; and (3) the prohibition of the use of bullets that will expand easily in the human body.

The protocol then embodies the following expressions of opinion:

First—The conference considers that the limitation of military charges, which at present oppress the world, is greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

Second—The conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date.

Third—The conference expresses the opinion that questions relative to the type and calibre of rifles and naval artillery such as has been examined by it, should be the subject of study by the different Governments with the view to arriving eventually at a uniform solution by means of a further conference.

Fourth—The conference, taking into consideration the preliminary steps taken by the Swiss Government for the revision of the Geneva Convention, expresses the wish that a special conference be shortly

convened for the purpose of revising this convention.

Fifth—The conference has resolved unanimously, with the exception of a few abstentions, that the following questions should be reserved for the examination of future conferences: 1. A proposal tending to declare the inviolability of private property during war on land; and 2. A proposal regulating the question of the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by naval forces.

A COMING LLOYD RED-LETTER DAY IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

The red-letter days of the "Lloyd" have been fairly numerous, but not to plunge too deeply into the history of the past, there have been two of comparative recent occurrence which are likely to remain landmarks in the history of merchant shipping. First, when under the Lloyd flag the first steamer of over 10,000 tons passed through the Suez Canal; second, when the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* broke all records for speed—the best day's run, the best average throughout a passage, and the fastest passage. We are now within measurable distance of a third red-letter day, viz.: when the "Lloyd" flag shall fly in the China seas over the largest and finest merchant steamer ever seen in those waters.

The plans have just been issued of the *König Albert*, the first of the new steamers built under the contract lately signed with the Imperial Government, and it is therefore possible for the public to judge what sort of vessel the Lloyd is about to provide for its patrons. To transatlantic travellers it will perhaps be explanatory enough to say that the *König Albert* is an improved *Barbarossa* class. She is 10,000 tons register, and, apart from the fact that some mark of progress in each new steamer is only what is to be expected from a company so alert to the advance of mechanical skill and anxious for the superindulgence of its passengers, the improvement consists in the larger staterooms, and, generally speaking, greater spaciousness deemed especially acceptable in tropical waters.

Those who are already aware what an immense step in this direction was made in the steamers of the *Barbarossa* class, how the size of the staterooms, the expanse of deck, and the airiness of the *salon*, smoke room, etc., made the average transatlantic liner appear cramped, may receive this statement of "improvement" with hesitation. And, all things considered, there is reasonable ground for a certain incredulity. The *Barbarossa* class were deliberately built for comfort, and while not so fast as their peers in the New York trade, excelled in all else. Nevertheless, the *König Albert* and her sisters, when they appear, will be found to justify the preceding remarks. The number of passengers they are designed to carry is about half the number that would, according to ordinary calculations, be reckoned for the space, and the accommodation is in proportion. Certainly never before in the China seas will such lavish luxury have been seen on board a merchant steamer, and passengers to the East will henceforth have nothing to envy the most princely traveller in the North Atlantic.

Old travellers who can appreciate the experience required to plan out the passenger accommodation of a large steamer to the best advantage will find the plans of the *König Albert* an interesting study. Any attempt to hunt for something to growl at in this respect would lead one a fine dance. Of course, it was a very great point in favour of those responsible for the disposition of the accommodation that they had so much space to deal with as compared with the number of passengers. There is obviously less call for contrivance where the number of passengers to be carried is smaller. All

the same, the placing of the various sections of the accommodation is so admirable that an improvement is wellnigh inconceivable, and therefore, it would be surely shabby to be stinting in one's praise because the designer had to carry out the wishes of a liberally disposed master and not of one intent only on cramming into the ship as many passengers as the space could be made to legally justify.

It is worth remarking, too, that the rooms for the officers are designed in the same spirit, for few will question the fact that men with such serious and onerous responsibility should be surrounded with every provision for their convenience and well-being.

Of the Captain's quarters it is superfluous to speak; no ship the writer has ever seen could show anything like them. And this, too, is not the least wise provision in the good ship.—*North German Lloyd Bulletin*.

THE NEW BLUE-FUNNEL LINER.

We take the following account from the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* of the 18th of July:—

The steamer *Cadmus*, which arrived in the Mersey on Sunday from the Clyde, is the latest addition to the fleet of the Ocean Steamship Company (Mr. Alfred Holt), of this city. She has been built and engined by Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, to the specifications of the firm's naval architect, Mr. Wortley, assisted by Captain Roberts, the marine superintendent, and the superintendent engineer, Mr. Berry. The ship is one of the latest type of cargo-carriers, and is fitted with the most suitable appliances for handling the ship herself and her immense cargoes. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 440 feet (p.p.); beam (moulded), 52 feet 6 inches; depth (moulded) 33 feet 6 inches. Her net register tonnage is 4,279 tons, and the cubical capacity of her holds is 433,766 feet. She is built of steel, with a cellular double bottom and two deep tanks. Her water ballast capacity totals 2,873 tons, and her bunker capacity is over 1,000 tons. In her main hold she has no stanchions to interfere with the stowage of cargo, but is fitted with two immense column supports. The *Cadmus* is provided with a topgallant fore-castle, bridge house, and poop. The former forms a most commodious receptacle for cargo, having about 9 feet headroom. The midship portion, or bridge house, is called the centre castle, also capable of containing a large amount of cargo, or sheltering passengers on the China coast. The poop contains the crew's quarters, a portion being fitted up for the firemen, who are Chinese. On the forward end of the bridge deck is a steel deck-house containing officers' and engineers' quarters, and a small dining saloon. On the top of this again is another steel house containing the captain's cabin, chart room, and wheel-house, the top of which, extended to the sides, forms a very commodious and excellent flying bridge. The ship can be steered from this bridge as well as in the wheel house below it. In addition to the engine-room telegraphs, which are of Messrs. Chubb and Son's famous make, there is a speaking tube to the engine-room in case of a breakdown, this being a peculiarity throughout this line. A very

FINE DOCKING TELEGRAPH

is also provided for transmitting orders to the after end of the ship, being supplied by Messrs. J. W. Ray and Co., Canning Place. The deck immediately beneath the flying bridge deck is carried out as a shade or boat deck, and two steel boats are there carried. Aft this house on the forward part of the bridge-house deck is another erection containing various offices and rooms, over which is a boat deck coincid-

ing with that mentioned above. Above this the engine-room and stokehold casings are carried up, the fore part of which has the appearance of a battleship's barquette. In fact, this ship when lying in the river has more the appearance of a man-of-war than a merchant steamer. The steam steering engine is in a small steel house on top of the poop, over which is an extended deck, also forming a boat deck and carrying five boats. There is no hand steering gear fitted, for in case of a breakdown steel wire tackles can be hooked on and worked by means of two steam winches placed on the fore end of the poop deck for cargo purposes. The rudder head, instead of having the ordinary quadrant attachment, is fitted with an immense circle supported by four massive arms. This is attached to the tiller by means of very strong double-acting buffer springs, which take all jars and excessive strains to which the rudder may be subjected. The rudder itself is of the balance type, and is also hollow, so that its bearings are relieved by about one-third of its weight. The stern of the ship is of a peculiar construction, there being no sternpost the rudder being practically suspended for a great portion of its length. What takes the place of the sternpost is only carried down far enough to properly suspend the rudder; then it is carried up arch-like to form the propeller race, and just below the stern tube it is cut away diagonally forward, thus removing the deadwood, and of course that portion which offers so much resistance when a ship is turning. During the trials the vessel steered excellently, and it is said that she turned round within two of her own lengths when steaming full speed, her forefoot being so formed also as to help in obtaining this desirable result.

The deck machinery is all by Messrs. John H. Wilson and Company, the noted Liverpool winch makers, who have supplied the ship with 17 steam winches and a windlass. The winches are all, with one or two exceptions, of the single direct-acting type, but where possible they are so placed that two can be attached by means of a centre barrel readily fitted, and thus double power is obtained, the centre barrel being used for the fall when necessary. The windlass is one of the finest ever placed on board a ship, and is one of Messrs. J. H. Wilson's special. Each side can be worked separately, or connected and worked together; or the windlass portion can be disconnected altogether, and the other portion worked as a winch for warping or other purposes, the drums being about 5 feet 6 inches in circumference. Apparently

AN AMOUNT OF THOUGHT

has been expended in the design of the vessel, and the only fittings which may be open to objection, i.e., from a seaman's point of view, are the mooring bits, these seeming to be insignificant in comparison with the size of the ship and substantial surroundings. The propelling machinery is of the ordinary triple-expansion type, with the usual auxiliary engines. The electric light is fitted throughout. A peculiarity may be mentioned in regard to the ship's propeller, viz., the fact that it is only a three-bladed one. The firm is now, we understand, experimenting with different types of propeller, so that when the most satisfactory results are obtained the design of propeller contributing such may be adopted, as a large number of the ships of the line, perhaps 9 or 12, will each take the same propeller and machinery, thus making it very convenient in case of breakdown abroad to any one of them, either as regards engine parts or propeller. The ship is now lying at the company's new berth, south side of the East Float, Birkenhead, and will sail in a few days for China and Japan. She is commanded by Captain T. M. Gregory.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle* :—

London, 28th August.

Commandant Maurel has declared that he only read to the Court one secret document, but admitted that the other members of the original Court-martial (1894) read the remainder.

Captain Freystatter thereupon declared that Commandant Maurel commented upon all the secret documents.

News from Mauritius for the week ending the 24th instant, states that during the week forty-five cases of plague were reported, with thirty-three deaths.

29th August.

The steel framework of the new Coliseum now under construction at Chicago has collapsed, and twelve people have been killed.

In consequence of the lack of rain, and an apprehended failure of the crops, prices are rising throughout India.

An announcement has been made that there will be no trading restrictions imposed in the Sulu Archipelago.

Tokio, 29th August.

The Governor of Kanagawa has temporarily prohibited the re-building of houses along the streets in Yokohama recently destroyed by fire, pending a decision of the City Assembly on the proposed street improvement scheme. The ground proposed to be bought up by the Municipal authorities is now quoted at yen 130 per *tsubo*.

Seoul, 29th August.

The section from the Han river to Chemulpo on the Seoul-Chemulpo line will be opened for traffic on the 15th proximo.

30th August.

An agreement has been signed between Ken Yo, a Chinese merchant at Yokohama, and Mr. Wada Yuzo, a Japanese at Yokohama, to work a very rich coal mine in South China, covering an area of almost 12,000 *cho* (about 50,000 acres). The quality of the coal is said to be not inferior to English Cardiff coal, and Chinese capitalists will co-operate in the undertaking and import the coal into Japan. Application has been made to the Foreign Office and the Agricultural and Commercial Department in regard to the agreement, and operations will be started immediately on the application being granted.

Mr. Li Shin-tao, the Chinese Minister at Tokio, has applied to Marquis Ito earnestly requesting an interview with him on the occasion that the Marquis next comes to Tokio.

Negotiations are now in progress between the Consuls of various Powers at Chefoo and the Tsungli Yamén for the extension of the foreign settlement at that port.

A general foreign settlement is to be established at the Santuao, which was opened to foreign trade last year, the Peking Government already giving its consent.

The site of a settlement under the exclusive control of Japan at Newchwang was recently chosen on the banks of the river Liao, and the negotiations were entered upon with the Chinese local authorities. But owing to the strong opposition of the Chinese to part of the site chosen the negotiations fell through. The local authorities agreed to that part of the site on the left bank, however, and the matter has been arranged between Mr. Yano and the Tsungli Yamén. The area of the ground selected is 40,000 *tsubo*. The Japanese Consul still continues his demand for the settlement to extend to the right bank.

Takamatsu (Shikoku), 30th August.

The investigations made by the authorities into the damage caused by the recent storm in this prefecture show that 3,242

houses were demolished, 203 persons were crushed to death by the falling debris, 9 persons drowned and 114 injured. Some 15 cows and oxen were killed. In addition, some 24 houses were destroyed by fire.

Yamaguchi, 30th August.

A strong north-easterly gale, accompanied by a downpour of rain, was experienced here yesterday afternoon. The Miyano river has risen 7 feet and the bank has given way to an extent of 300 feet. Some 44 houses have been flooded above the floor and 119 others inundated. The ground under cultivation was submerged to the extent of many acres. The rain ceased at 9 p.m. and the water subsided. Many bridges have been washed away at other places in the district.

Tokio, 31st August.

News has reached the Government that the United States has decided to put the Immigration Act into operation in the Philippines.

[Our London correspondent wired some days ago that the United States intends to exclude Chinese temporarily from the Philippines, but the above would seem to suggest that the Immigration Act is to be applied as a whole.—Ed. K.C.]

Mr. Liu and the other Chinese Commissioners left Tokio by the 6 a.m. train for home.

Seoul, 31st August.

On the 26th inst., the German Consul at Chemulpo forwarded to the Korean Government an application by Messrs. F. H. Mörsel & Co., a German firm, asking for a concession to construct railways between Chinnampo and Pingyang and Pingyang and Gensan. The German Consul added a note to the effect that the Korean Government recently granted a charter to the Korean Railway Company to construct a line between Seoul and Gensan, and suggested that it would be difficult to find the capital unless the Korean Company co-operated with the German firm.

The Korean Government has made no reply as yet.

Tokio, 1st September.

According to news received in Tokio in regard to the Italian demands on China, it appears that, as it is impossible for China, in consideration of the friendship existing between the two countries, to flatly decline the Italian demands, meetings of the representatives of the two countries have taken place in the Tsungli Yamén. Nothing definite has, however, been decided on. The Chinese Government is pursuing a policy of evasion, so that it will take a considerable time before the matter is settled.

A telegram from the Governor of Fukuoka to the Home Department announces that at 2 p.m., on the 31st ultimo, the subsidence of a shaft took place in the Kokura colliery in Hiki district, Fukuoka-ken, killing 6 men instantly and severely injuring 8 men, besides slightly injuring 5 others.

A Notification No. 245 of the Communications Department has been issued, announcing that the lighthouse at Ryuzaki, Kochi-ken, having been destroyed in the recent typhoon, mariners are warned that no light is displayed on that point.

Nagasaki, 1st September.

It is a rumour that the Russian dockyard at Port Arthur shall be opened in November next, and in the meantime an agency has been established at Nagasaki and the Russians are secretly engaging the trained mechanics of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard. A dozen or so men have already been engaged, and they will proceed to Port Arthur with a Russian engineer in a few days. It is reported that an employé of the Mitsu Bishi Yard will be engaged in the Russian agency at Nagasaki and that the contract has been signed.

Tokio, 2nd September.

The Japanese Government in concert with other Powers has entered upon negotiations for establishing a general Settlement at Chefoo, and it is stated that

the Chinese Government will concede the demand, there being no special Settlement for foreigners.

The directors of the Specie Bank are of opinion that, though it may be well to double the Bank's capital, it is not necessary to call up the whole amount at once. Half the amount—yen 6,000,000—is considered sufficient for the present, the rest being called up as circumstances may require. Even the whole of the yen 6,000,000 is not to come directly out of the shareholders' pockets, as the profits made by the Bank in handling the public loan bonds for the Government are to be declared as a special dividend and counted in part payment of the proposed increase in capital.

3rd September.

The British squadron now assembled at Yokohama will go to Weihaiwei after the 10th inst. and will call at Kobe on its way to China. Admiral Seymour and five officers of his staff will be presented to the Emperor at 10 a.m. to-morrow by Sir E. Satow, the British Minister. The new Secretary in the British Legation and Mr. Denison, the Adviser to the Foreign Office, who is shortly going home on leave of absence, will be presented to the Emperor at the same time.

London, 3rd September.

Several officials opposed to the Canal project, which was recently defeated in the Prussian Diet, have been dismissed, especially those belonging to the Landrath. A number of influential families have been affected by the action taken.

The Paris newspaper *Matin* publishes an account of the extraordinary atrocities committed by Captain Voulet and Capt. in Chanoine in the French Sudan.

Matsuyama, 5th September.

The loss of life and damage caused by the recent typhoon in this prefecture (Ehime) is summed up as follows:—828 people killed, 106 injured, and 87 missing; 140 houses demolished, 105 badly damaged and 302 less damaged, in addition to 78 washed away, while 483 houses were inundated.

Niihama, 5th September.

The losses of Mr. Sumitomo resulting from the Besshi mine calamity are estimated to exceed a million yen, when the expenditure for the relief of the sufferers and the repairs to workshops, roads, etc., are included. When indirect losses are counted, the total will reach a million and a half.

Your Reports.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

4th September.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. KOCK.

G. F. Kock, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Sikh constable No. 119 stated he found the accused drunk and incapable in a ricksha on the Broadway on the 3rd instant, and took him to the station.

Prisoner was dismissed with a caution.

R. v. COTTIER.

Phillip Cottier, unemployed, was again charged with being drunk and incapable.

Chinese constables Nos. 377 and 471 said the prisoner was drunk and incapable on the Tiendong Road on the 3rd instant and was by them taken in charge.

Prisoner, who is an old offender, was fined \$30, or in default three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

R. v. McWILLIAMS.

Hugh McWilliams, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Sikh constable No. 75 gave evidence as to the accused's condition.

Prisoner was dismissed with a caution.

R. v. RUBEN AND MICHAEL.

Sassoon Ruben and Stephen Michael appeared on an adjourned summons charged with assaulting J. Bunder, silk dealer.

Complainant stated, as previously, that the man Ruben came and persuaded him to visit his house. Complainant did not want to converse with the man, but as Ruben entreated him in a friendly and brotherly manner, and as he, the complainant, was slightly under the influence of drink, he went. On arriving at the house he took a chair beside the table, and Ruben's wife shut the door, when the other man Michael, whose alleged name was Jabbouri, struck him in the eye, and also stole from him \$150 in notes. Complainant wanted to leave, but Ruben's wife set upon him and scratched him. He cried out for help in English, and eventually pulled open the door and got away. He then reported the affair to the Police.

Complainant, in reply to his Worship, said he had been 17 years in Bangkok and brought the money with him. He changed the notes for local ones with a Chinese. Since the 23rd of May he had gone to Japan, thence to Hongkong, Bangkok, and back to Shanghai, and had now been here some fifty days.

Dhuleep Singh, complainant's witness, said he was in the employ of the Municipal Council. Four days ago he went to Sassoon's house to get some milk. Whilst he was there complainant broke open the door and came inside, he then took up a table knife and attempted to stab one of the defendants. Witness took the knife away. In the struggle complainant's coat got torn. He saw the complainant take some money in notes out of Michael's pocket.

Witness, cross-examined, said he belonged to a different caste and what he said was true and saw himself.

Sassoon Ruben, cautioned, said that on the night of the 31st he was at dinner when the complainant burst open the door, and took up a knife. He got frightened and told his servant to fetch the Police. He then went to the station and took a piece of the broken door with him. He could give no reason why the complainant committed the assault, but ten days previously, having heard the complainant was a bad character, he told him he was not wanted at the house.

The wife of the defendant Ruben admitted she was implicated in a case brought before the Court in May last. She corroborated the evidence of her husband, and added that the complainant threatened to cut Michael in pieces. Complainant formerly took his meals at their house.

The husband here said something in his own language and complainant informed the Court the defendant was giving his wife tips.

Stephen Michael professed he knew but Arabic, and finally gave evidence half in English and half in Hindustani, similar to that given by the other defendant and his wife. He said the complainant stole \$55 and his watch.

Sergeant Ross said on the 31st of August the complainant came to the station and charged defendants with assault and with stealing \$150 in notes. Complainant, who was the worse for liquor, had his face covered with blood and his right sleeve torn off. The Sergeant told the complainant to clean himself, instead of which he rushed off to the Hongkong station. In the meanwhile the two defendants laid a counter charge against the complainant, stating he had robbed them of \$55 and a silver watch. He sent the detective-sergeant to enquire into the case.

Sergeant Eek informed the Court that when on the way to investigate the trouble the complainant offered him \$20 if he would "fix" the defendants.

Complainant denied this.

His Worship—You came up here in May with a similar charge which you did not prove and again your case is not

proven. I am convinced you go to their house for some reason or other. You have also not proved the charge of theft. On this occasion you have also attempted to bribe the Police and I must punish you, but I will give you the option of a fine. I fine you \$40, five of which will go to Ruben, with costs—in all \$43, or in default you will go to prison for a month with hard labour. Your summons against the defendants is dismissed.

5th September.

R. v. KERFOOT.

James Kerfoot, manager of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, was summoned by Sheng Yung-zung for assaulting and arresting him without a legal warrant on the 24th of August and detaining him when imprisoned from the morning of the 24th until 4 p.m. on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper (Messrs. Drummond, Phillips, and White-Cooper) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Duncan McNeill (Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson, and McNeill) for the defendant.

Mr. White-Cooper stated on behalf of the complainant that the charge against Mr. Kerfoot was one of assault and false imprisonment. The complainant who is in the employ of the likin farmers was on duty on the night of the 22nd of August patrolling the river. About 11 o'clock he saw three boats coming. He told them to stop but only two did so. He boarded them and asked to see their passes. The man L. Choping was in the boat and declined to show his passes. The boats were consequently taken to the likin station. On the morning of the 24th of August complainant went to the likin office and found a foreigner with his interpreter had just arrived. It appears that Mr. Kerfoot drove to the office and demanded the goods. Complainant asked for Mr. Kerfoot's authority when he was told he, the defendant, would not allow the goods to be improperly detained. None of the likin farmers were in the house. Defendant was in a great hurry and demanded \$40 for each hour he was detained. He the defendant, then searched the office and took some of the yarn outside. Complainant, being pointed out as the man who made the seizure, was then seized by Mr. Kerfoot by the *quene* and dragged into the carriage, the interpreter assisting. They drove to the Ewo Mill and he was then handed over to the Sikh watchman. He was tied to two upright poles from then until noon when he was given some rice. He was again tied up until 6 p.m. and finally was locked up in a small room for the night with neither light nor furniture. At 4 p.m. the following day he was taken to the Yangtseepoo station. On the Monday he was taken to the Mixed Court and charged with illegally detaining some yarns. Complainant was fined \$100. Counsel stated it was a most aggravating case for a foreigner to go into Chinese territory and seize a man who was an employee of the likin farmer. Complainant, who was not responsible, should not have been treated in that manner, and he hoped the Court would impose such a penalty as to mark its disapproval of such a proceeding.

Complainant, a boatman in the likin service, stated he was on patrol duty on the 22nd of August when three boats passed. The first boat he missed as it was tearing along with a strong flood, but he stopped the other two and asked them to show their passes. As they had none, complainant wanted them to go to the office, but their boatmen jumped on board of the likin boat and prevented them going there. A man called Lu Cho-ping was in charge of the two boats that were seized. He jumped into the likin boat, but refused to go to the farmer's office. Witness handed the cargo over to the accountant as customary. On the 24th of August about

8 a.m. witness left his office to take delivery of some cotton yarn, and when passing the likin farmer's office he was arrested. A foreigner belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., an interpreter, and Lu Cho-ping had arrived there in a carriage. By the interpreter he was told he would have to pay \$40 per hour for detention. They demanded the goods and insisted on seeing the likin farmer. He was then seized by the *quene* by the foreigner, dragged out of the office, shoved into the carriage and driven to Yangtseepoo to the Ewo Cotton Mill. On arriving there he was handed over to the Sikh watchman. The foreigner went into the Mill and afterwards came out and spoke to the Sikh, who tied him up with his hands behind his back to a stand used for the securing of thieves. He was kept in that position from 9 a.m. until the afternoon when the men left work. Mr. Kerfoot saw him in the afternoon and witness begged to be released. He was then taken into the Mill and locked up. At noon he got a cup of rice. He was locked up in a small room all night and at 4 p.m. the next day was handed over to the Police. At the station he was locked up in a cell and treated in the usual manner. He had never been charged at the Mixed Court before.

Cross-examined, complainant stated his instructions were, when patrolling the river, to arrest all boats without passes; those with passes could proceed. Of the boats in this case, one contained 22 packages of yarn, and the other, 62 packages of Japanese and Ewo yarn; the latter were on bobbins. An hour and a half elapsed from the time he visited the likin farmer's office until he was taken away. When at the Mill nothing was said the first day about going to the Police station. He did not write to the farmer, but he was complaining to himself that he was not treated justly and someone overheard him, who may have written to the farmer. He did not remember saying to a man who wrote a letter to the farmer to put it "strong," neither did he advise the writer to state that his hands were tied behind his back. He admitted having his meals at the regular hours. A man called Nee Tsze-yu, clerk in the likin farmer's office, visited him in the forenoon, but no one else came.

His Worship—Mr. McNeill has questioned the witness regarding the patrol duties; do I understand that every boat with goods has to be stopped by him?

Complainant—Every boat whether bound in or out.

Wong Sing-tien, clerk in the likin farmer's office, said that on the morning of the 24th ultimo he went to his office when he noticed a carriage coming. He was told the occupants were a *taipen* of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and his interpreter, and that they had come to fetch the yarn. He then left to fetch one of the likin farmers. On his return complainant was talking to the foreigner, who afterwards took him by the *quene* and pushed him into the carriage.

Han An-chu, likin servant, said the goods were arrested in the ordinary way, and the foreigner told him he cared for nobody and wanted the goods back at once. They took 20 packages forcibly.

His Worship—Does he say by force; was resistance offered?

Witness—There was no force used; the goods were taken without permission.

Witness, (cross-examined)—They did not take the goods away altogether. They took them out of the office and left them outside by the creek. In the evening the likin men put them back again. The packages contained the bobbins.

Ni Soo-yu, clerk in the likin account department, said he was sent to the Ewo Mill on the 24th ultimo about 3 p.m. and there saw the complainant with his hands tied behind him. The Sikh prevented him from talking with the complainant. The

Company's interpreter invited him into the office and told him if he would bring back the yarn and give him \$40 he would release the complainant.

Ting Tse-kung, likin farmer, said he was connected with the other likin farmers and that they carried on the business jointly. Complainant had been in his employ 13 years and was a good servant. It was complainant's duty to patrol and watch for boats. The firm ordered the examination of all boats, to see if they contained goods liable to duty. It was customary to take such goods if they had no pass to the likin office. He was only the farmer, the goods were handed over to the likin officials.

Cross-examined, witness stated information was always given, if asked, at the likin office regarding the duty on goods. This was the first case of duty being paid for yarn on bobbins since the likin office had been farmed out. The farming out took place over a year ago, but he had only been connected with it about one month. Duty was only charged on the yarn, not on the bobbins.

His Worship—What authority have you for collecting the duty and how is it made known?

Witness.—The authority is by proclamation, and the proclamation is posted outside the likin office and on the outside of the likin boats. It gives them power to arrest the boats, but not the persons. Any disputes are settled by the likin officials. The likin is an Imperial Government tax.

Mr. McNeill stated for the defence he was able to show that the summons would fall through, as he could prove that,—firstly, the complainant was not dragged out of the office and forced into the carriage; secondly, that his hands were not tied behind his back; and thirdly, that the man was not kept a prisoner against his wish. The slipper of the cotton yarn left the Mill at 9.30 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo with the cotton and crossed over to a creek on the other side. Soon after his boats were stopped by the complainant and the whole of the shipment was arrested. He then reported the matter to Mr. Kerfoot at the Mill. On the 24th Mr. Kerfoot with his interpreter went over to settle the business. When they arrived the likin farmer walked out through the back of the likin office in order to evade an interview. They waited an hour and a half, but no one appeared. The complainant was then told if his employer did not return he would have to go back with them to the Mill. The man then got up and Mr. Kerfoot followed, holding the small end of the man's queue. At the Mill Mr. Kerfoot handed the man over to the watchman and ordered him to see he did not escape. Finding no overtures were made for his release, complainant begged to be kept on the premises instead of being handed over to the Police. As the scheme proved abortive the man was given in charge on the following day at 4 p.m., and he was taken to the Mixed Court on the Monday following. At the Court the man stated he was the principal agent in the likin station and the Magistrate evidently believed him as he was fined \$100 and ordered to return the goods. Counsel said there was a warrant issued at the Mixed Court showing an illegal detention of property. He also argued strongly that Mr. Kerfoot's action was the only possible one seeing that the likin farmer refused to meet him face to face. On Sunday, Mr. Kerfoot and one of the Mill Directors were interviewed by a likin official who promised to return all the bobbins on the following day, but the agreement was not acted up to.

Inspector Reed, Yangtsepo Station, said the complainant was given in custody on Friday afternoon charged with illegally detaining a shipment of yarn on bobbins, and he was taken to the Mixed Court on Monday. Complainant made no complaint

although he asked him if he had any. He (complainant) stated he was the No. 1 likin man. He afterwards said he was employed by five likin farmers and that he had charge of the boats.

Cross-examined—Inspector Reed said he understood the man to be in charge of the likin boats.

In reply to his Worship, Inspector Reed stated it was a very difficult matter for Chinese detectives to secure a native after he once got away into the Chinese city or elsewhere. He knew nothing about complainant personally.

James Kerfoot, manager of the Ewo Mill, said he had had the management since the starting of the Mill some 2½ years ago. He had often dealt with Lo Cho-ping and had never known yarn to be confiscated before. The likin was farmed out about a year or fifteen months ago. He went over to the likin station on the morning in question accompanied by his interpreter, and there learnt that the No. 2 farmer had cleared out by the back exit on their arrival. 60,000 bobbins had been seized by the likin farmers. He told those in the office he could not stop there all day and informed the complainant if the bobbins were not returned he would have to go with them to the police station. He was in the likin office from 9 to 10.30 a.m. by his watch. The man then got up and proceeded to his carriage. No violence was used but he held the small end of his queue to prevent the man escaping. When they arrived at the mill he told the Sikh watchman to see the man did not run away. Complainant was provided with a seat near the watch-house. At 4 p.m., as no one came, he visited complainant who begged that he might be left at the Mill all night rather than go to the Police Station, so after consideration he had him locked up in a room adjoining his office. The room was lighted by electricity. At 10.30 that night three men called at the Mill and on learning he had gone to bed told the watchman to report their visit the following morning when they would settle the matter at once. The following afternoon complainant was given over to the Police. He knew well if the coolie got away there was little chance of redress. He was not aware that the prisoner was tied up whilst at the Mill.

Cross-examined, defendant said he understood through his interpreter that the complainant was the head boat-coolie; and by arresting him did not see how he was assisting the likin officials in detaining the bobbins. He knew that the boatmen got a share of the proceeds of confiscated goods. He did not see how a man in complainant's position could detain the goods. Having the man in custody he reckoned his master would settle the affair at once. Complainant was simply held as security. The likin officials had no right to the Company's bobbins. Past experience guided him in his actions. He naturally thought the boatman was the proper man to take, and he would not have arrested him if he had not thought it necessary. Complainant was treated as well as any of the coolies who worked on the premises. He was not aware he made the arrest on Chinese territory as he did not know the boundary line. At 4 p.m. he was determined to give the man in charge but he begged to be kept on the premises. However, the following afternoon he handed him over to the Police. The reason why he arrested the man in particular was because he took the cotton in the first instance.

Dowa Singh, watchman, said complainant was given in his charge on the day mentioned. He gave him a seat and did not tie him up. Later, having to go about other business he tied one of complainant's arms to the chair fearing otherwise he would escape. He had no instructions to that effect, but he was afraid he would be held responsible for the man's safe custody. He did not see the manager afterwards, but

his interpreter, who told him to keep the man safe.

The interpreter who was then called, and cautioned, said the complainant stated he could not write and therefore asked him to write to his master. He wrote as dictated. Complainant told him to write it "strong" and his master would come "Chop chop" and not let him go to the Police Station. Afterwards complainant wrote a letter himself although he said he could not write.

The magistrate in giving his decision said—On the technical point I am against the defendant. On the general charge of assault I consider the defendant had good reason to think that an unwarrantable act had been committed by a man calling himself a likin official. Accordingly he took what he considered were the best steps in his employers' interests to bring the offender to justice. I am of opinion that he should have at once handed him over to the Chinese or Municipal Police. The Chinese Court have already shown their willingness to punish the offence by their judgment and warrant issued, and I believe they would have been grateful if such a clear offender had been delivered over to them. As to what took place on the Mill premises the manager is of course responsible, but the evidence makes it clear that the man met with but little ill-treatment. This is one of the cases where Chinese often prefer to settle their differences with foreigners without recourse to their own Courts, and it is evident that the complainant's mind has undergone a change on the point since he was at the Mill, which induced him to come here for redress. This he has a perfect right to do. The defendant will be fined \$10 and costs.

6th September.

R. v. BALLANTYNE.

David Ballantyne, late fireman of the British steamer *Avula*, and now undergoing imprisonment for desertion, was brought up on remand charged with larceny of goods to the value of \$100 from H.B.M.'s Consulate.

Prisoner pleaded guilty and begged the Court would be lenient with him. It was his first offence.

His Worship sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Samuel Schwartz, bar-tender at the Central Hotel, asked that he be refunded the \$6 he had paid for the stolen gear.

His Worship informed the petitioner that, under the Act, he could make out an order refunding the money if he were satisfied that petitioner were a *bona fide* purchaser, and a *bona fide* purchaser was one about whom no shadow of suspicion existed; but in his case he was unable to make the order.

9th September.

R. v. REID.

Mr. Charles Reid, unemployed, answered to a summons to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace toward Mr. J. A. Jackson, complainant.

Mr. Jackson, sworn, stated he was the proprietor of the Family Hotel, and that about 1.45 p.m. on Thursday he was talking in the lobby with Messrs. G. B. Rea and McDonnell when the defendant came in and looked at the Visitors' board. Thinking to be of assistance he approached the defendant and asked him if he were looking for anyone. Defendant rudely demanded who he was and on being informed, roughly "rounded" on him, abused him with the most disgusting language, and finally lifted his hand in a threatening manner. Complainant to avoid further insult left the premises.

In reply to His Worship, complainant said he could give no reason whatever why the defendant should behave in the

manner stated; he knew him by sight only and had never had any transactions with him.

Mrs. Jackson, sworn, said she was, on the afternoon in question, resting in her bedroom when she saw a strange man come through her husband's office and go into the bath-room. She asked whom the defendant wanted to see and ordered him out of the room, telling him if he wanted anyone he could ring the bell. Defendant was in a very excited condition and spoke to her in a very rude and insulting manner. Her rooms were private and had "private" painted on the doors.

Defendant, on oath, said he went to the Hotel to see a friend. It was dark and he could see no boy, so he shouted for one, whereupon the complainant told him not to make such a noise. He then asked the complainant what he meant by talking to him in that manner. He afterwards saw his friend and on coming down stairs, looking for the sheriff, he inadvertently walked into the bath-room. He wanted to see the proprietor of the Hotel again regarding what had previously transpired. When he saw Mrs. Jackson he left hurriedly.

Complainant then asked that the case be adjourned as one of the witnesses, Mr. G. B. Rea, had promised to attend the Court at 10 o'clock and had failed to do so.

His Worship informed the complainant he had had plenty of time to prepare his case and that he had not availed himself of the right of subpoenaing his witness, consequently he did not think it would be fair to the defendant to order an adjournment.

Defendant, in reply to his Worship, said he only knew the complainant by sight and he denied using bad language towards him. He was certainly "put out" but could not remember threatening the complainant.

His Worship bound the defendant over to keep the peace, without sureties, reminding him it would be very unpleasant for him if his future conduct caused a breach.

THE MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Mr. Carvill (British assessor), Inspector Matheson charged a coolie with begging from foreigners upon the Bund, thus being a source of great annoyance. Accused carried a large bamboo and slings for the purpose of deceiving the police. He was given a month with hard labour.—A coolie was caught by Sergeant O'Keefe at the top of a ladder in an alleyway off the Honan Road with a hooked bamboo taking clothes through a window from a room. He was sentenced to 200 blows and a month.—On Tuesday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate), and Dr. Barclay (U. S. Assessor), Mr. J. Batty on behalf of the S.S.P.C.A. prosecuted a man for carrying two goats on a wheelbarrow, in a cruel position. Detective O'Donnell stated he saw the affair and took the man to the Police Station. The goats were upside down with their heads hanging backwards, and when released at the station could barely stand upon their feet. The Court inflicted a fine of \$1. Mr. Batty said he thought so trifling a fine would hardly meet the case as the offence was the cause of great pain to the animals.—Messrs. C. R. Bennett and L. Andersen prosecuted two Chinese for using the trade mark of the Pin Head brand of cigarettes. Mr. Andersen said it was difficult to detect such cases, and pointed out that the cigarettes were even stamped with the Pin Head mark, probably done with a wooden die. The men stated they had only been doing the business for a little time when they were caught and had sold only a box a day. A full box was sold for 70 cents. The magistrate remarked through the As-

essor that the men were very poor, and as they had only been at work a short time he would fine them \$10 and \$5 respectively. Mr. Andersen said they might have sold only a few here but they sent away large quantities to the north. He would also like to know who manufactured the cigarettes. The men denied sending any away, and said the cigarettes were made by themselves. The Assessor pressed for a fine of \$20 and \$10 each but the magistrate still took into account their appearance and the original fine remained. The Court informed complainants that should any other parties come before the Court who did a larger business they would be punished severely.—On Wednesday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate), and Mr. Carvill (British assessor), the case which was remanded from Friday last by Mr. Mayers in which a little child was to be sent to the Siewei Refuge, should the people there be willing to receive her, came again before the Court, when Mr. Nelson (appearing for his client, the defendant in the case) said the Mother Superior at Siewei had refused to take her in after hearing about the child having been accused of theft at the Mixed Court. His client was perfectly willing to pay any refuge. Inspector Kelly suggested the Sinza Refuge and the assessor decided to visit that place in company with Inspector Kelly, before ordering the child to be placed there. The case was remanded until Friday morning.—Inspector Batty prosecuted a mafioo for driving a private carriage without a license. The mafioo was fined \$10 and ordered to take out a license.—On Friday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate), and Mr. Carvill (British assessor), Mr. D. M. Hay, of the local P. & O. Service charged a former servant in his employ with stealing a number of articles from his house No. 17, Boone Road. The articles stolen were valued at \$10, and access to same was obtained by means of a back-door key which prisoner had said was lost before his services were dispensed with. He was given 200 blows and a month.—A man received two hundred blows and two months' for impersonating a Municipal detective's assistant and arresting a man upon that pretence.—A man who was charged, with others not in custody, with murdering another man in the Morrison Road on the 16th of November, 1898, was handed over by the Court to the city magistrate. Prisoner was known by the Police as having served a year's imprisonment in connection with the notorious Chang Kueiching's gang of highwaymen who frequented Yangtsepoo Road some three years ago.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of these immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sidney Challenger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt that, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

What he wants us to understand is that he was heavy to himself; it was not an increase of weight, but an increase of weakness, having

practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challenger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat he did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal time should come round.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy, and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Challenger felt—heavy, drowsy, and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between them is a process; a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty."

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight."—(Signed) Sydney Challenger, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunllwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1898.

(3) 11, 18 & 25se 249

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th of September, 1899, at 25, Nanking Road, Shanghai, the wife of **FREDERICK DUMFRIES**, of a son.

On the 6th of September, 1899, at Tientsin, the wife of **Ad. C. SCHOMBURG**, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 11th of September, 1899, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. H. Newcomb, **FREDERICK CYRIL ARMISTEAD**, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to **JENNIE STEWART**, eldest daughter of William Hardie, Ssanghai.—(No cards.)

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 6th of September, 1899, **ALEXANDER THURBURN**, aged 63 years.

At Ashinoya (Japan) on the 5th instant, **CHARLES CAESIA**, the beloved only son of Mrs. R. WORTMANN and late of the Imperial Chinese Postal Service, aged 22 years.

On the 3rd of September, 1899, at East Point, Hongkong, ARTHUR VERE HAVERS, of the Imperial Chinese Customs, and son of the late Thomas Havers, of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, aged 34 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.		Hygro-		Thermometer		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Sep. 5	30.01	65.0	N.E.	3	69.5	65.5	72.0	69.0	R.
6	30.02	70.5	"	2	70.5	68.0	73.0	69.5	R.
7	29.95	74.0	N.	3	73.5	68.0	75.5	72.5	C.
8	29.98	75.5	"	3	74.5	68.0	78.0	72.5	C.
9	30.00	74.5	E.	2	73.5	67.5	76.0	72.0	C.
10	29.95	73.0	"	1	73.0	69.5	78.0	71.0	O.
11	29.95	71.5	"	2	71.0	69.5	76.0	68.0	O.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1, to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. *Gaelic*, for Hongkong—Miss Madge Kellogg, Messrs. S. Baden, E. T. Slight, and H. W. D. Schmidt.

Per str. *Anping*, for Hongkong—Captain Kemp.

Per str. *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wheeler, Mrs. F. Baptista de Souza, Mrs. A. Sequeira, Mrs. C. Alias and 5 children, Capt. E. Pottinger, Messrs. R. W. Leach, and W. Armstrong. For Haiphong—Messrs. Zen Ze-ze, and Zi Ki-hoe. For Singapore—Messrs. Lee Sing-gue, G. E. Morrison, and Bonnet. For Colombo—Mr. G. C. Tetley. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Haas, and Lieut. F. Woeste.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong—Miss Luther, Messrs. R. W. Lomax, S. Mills, T. F. Hough, A. R. MacEwen, F. W. Newson and D. Wiesenberger.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Newchwang—Revs. Chemeton, Lecoufflet, Gerard, Bourles, and Liguivel.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Wuhu—Rev. and Mrs. A. I. Shier.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Phipps and 2 children, Messrs. H. Gribble, and W. T. Phipps.

Per str. *Lienshang* for Weihaiwei—Misses Jamieson, and (2) Wallace, Mrs. Bremner, Messrs. R. B. Allen, and W. J. Hernan. For Chefoo—Mr. Whitley. For Tientsin—Messrs. J. T. McCutcheon, P. Borkowsky, Mittag, J. Stephanius, and J. Paterson.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, for Hankow—Mrs. Gracey, and Mr. C. S. Plant.

Per str. *Haean*, for Tangku—Messrs. Mahé, and Grosjean.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Chinkiang—Messrs. Foliot, and E. Adler.

Per str. *Hsingyü*, for Tangku—Messrs. K. Sujiyama, and B. Kono.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Messrs. A. R. Miller, and Louis Debrunner.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. Miss Drummond, and Miss Hunter.

Per str. *Meifoo*, for Amoy—Miss Bentram.

Per str. *Kianglee*, for Canton—Mr. and Master Chou.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Kiukiang—Messrs. F. J. Mayers, and R. D. Watt. For Hankow—Messrs. P. Duonzier, and Bouchard.

Per str. *Shengking*, for Chefoo—Mr. P. A. W. Ottomeier. For Tangku—Mr. M. Stempel.

Per str. *Woosung*, for Amoy—Miss Sadler.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Mr. E. Howell.

Per str. *Preussen*, for Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Popoff, Messrs. C. Bennecke, Chu She-kau, and Wu Ting-ying. For Hongkong—Mrs. R. Baptista, Mrs. F. Rodrigues, Capt. E. G. Waymouth, Messrs. J. Thyen, P. G. v. Möllendorff, A. E. Claxton, and Ting Chow. For Genoa—Mrs. P. G. v. Möllendorff and 3 daughters, Messrs. H. Witte, C. Rodewig, K. Schmidt, N. P. Novojiloff, and (2) McEwen. For London—Mrs. Dent, Mrs. A. E. Claxton,

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Blades, Dr. Lucy A. Gaynor, Messrs. R. G. Hamilton, G. Williams, C. Kirchheimer, and J. Prentice. For Hamburg—Mrs. F. Moehrow. For Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mayer, and Mr. O. Maschke. Per str. *Hakuai Maru*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. O. Middleton, Miss May, Capt. Hashiguchi, Messrs. J. Thebaud, W. D. Wheelright, F. P. Ball, S. Ishii, R. Saiga, Maurius, Kihara, and Hayashi. For Jinsen—Rev. Menz, and Dr. O. Franke. For Nagasaki—Messrs. C. S. Moore, K. Takayanagi, and K. Ishikuro.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. Gilbert Davis.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Messrs. P. Bakels, and McLennan.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Miss A. Krause. For Tangku—Mr. Bernaro. For Tientsin—Miss Parodi.

Per str. *Kutco* for Chinkiang—Mr. E. de Ravier.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mr. H. Soume.

Per str. *Koshing*, for Tientsin—Mr. A. Butenshaw.

Per str. *Pakhoi*, for Moji—Mrs. H. C. Russell and 2 children.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mr. H. Crombie, and Rev. F. Gabriel. For Chinkiang—Mr. M. M. Schom. For Kiukiang—Miss Norman.

INWARD.

Per str. *Valetta*, from London—Mr. W. L. Reith. From Bombay—Mr. K. M. Fagulbhoy. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Peilly, Mrs. Waller, Messrs. Harrison, Tong, Lewis Macco and Kawamela.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver—Misses L. A. Wilkinson, S. M. Bosworth, R. A. Parkinson, K. E. Wilson, (3) Drew, N. Moorman, S. Kerr, Murdock, N. N. Russell, E. B. Hood, and M. E. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. Tewkesbury and 2 children, Mrs. C. Willberg, Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Caldwell and 3 children, Mrs. L. Griffiths, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Rev. and Mrs. F. Price, Rev. A. Price and 2 children, Dr. Mary Mackay, Dr. E. Parks, Messrs. J. W. Bradley, and W. E. Townsend. From Yokohama—Misses Melvin, and Law, Mrs. and Misses (2) Jansen, Rev. and Mrs. A. Elwin, Lieut. R. W. Castle, Messrs. D. J. Wersekag, P. Westendorff, J. Komor, E. H-y, J. West, P. Zeng, T. M. Phillips, R. W. Borthwick, H. P. Wilkinson, W. H. Elwin, MacMillan, E. E. Porter, P. Line, Schmitzler, and Governor Jaeschck. From Kobe—Misses Mann, L. Hutchison, and Allen, Mrs. and Miss Pace, Mrs. W. H. Anderson and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Doolittle, Mrs. Shrock, Dr. Frances Cottell, Master Anderson, Messrs. S. H. Abbott, F. Mann, Edney Pace, and C. Wedemeyer. From Nagasaki—Mrs. W. C. Platt and child, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Pokotilloff, Mrs. Wedemeyer and 2 children, Mrs. Probst and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton and infant, Mrs. A. Ballard, Messrs. W. E. Dunn, F. H. Pell, F. Ellis, L. Goldman, Cornish, G. Calsen, Benjamin, and Brand's family.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Mrs. Boone and family, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and children, Mrs. F. Gray and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blain and infant, Mrs. Krishling and children, Mr. and Mrs. Barton and infant, Misses Kirkland, Benham, and Lina Meyer, Mrs. T. Sawai, Mrs. Tan, Mrs. S. Oda, Rev. J. G. Ruse, Messrs. T. Kochler, A. Koyama, S. Kashima, Liu Yu-sing, Shu Mon-yu, H. Sayeki, J. T. Pontus, Y. Hashikuchi, J. Konzuki, Cheng Kong, S. Saitow, Choy Sing-tai, Cheng Hai, T. W. Bowers, A. Shewan, John Irwin, O. Takahashi, Kitagata, T. Yamakuchi, T. Ito, Woo, T. Katsuki, W. Tsuchiya, B. Kato, T. Sumiya, and Tan Kiang-wing.

Per str. *Salozie*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Craigie Ross and child, Messrs. D. J. Blaet, and G. Warocqui. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Langlois and child, Miss Guillard, Mrs. Rozier, Messrs. Paul Song, Tabbah, and Prof. Strocchi. From Nagasaki—Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. and Miss Whrung, Rev. Goodchild, Mrs. Wrightson, Mr. and Mrs. Brand and 2 children, Messrs. Wehrung, Andemer, Kugel, and Heiv.

Per str. *Meifoo*, from Hongkong and Canton—Mrs. Madar and family.

Per str. *Hakuai Maru*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Stepanow, Messrs. Plant, and E. C. Ringler Thomson.

Per str. *Chinkiang*, from Hongkong—Mr. Ely.

Per str. *City of Peking*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. Gladys Havers, Mrs. J. Smedley, Miss O. Blake, and Mr. M. B. Blake.

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Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Master and Miss Roche, Miss Morton, Messrs. Waterlet, and Mobbsy.

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Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mrs. M. Souza, Misses Machado, and Rudland.

Per str. *Shengking* from Tangku and Chefoo—Miss Palmer, Messrs. Palmer, Tautman, Hall, and Van Laer.

Per str. *Tehking*, from Hankow—Mr. Douglas Jones.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr., Mrs. and Misses (3) Von Möllendorff, Messrs. Miller, and Debrunner.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Campbell, Mrs. Lamond and child, Mrs. Armstrong and child, Capt. Kirchheimer, Messrs. G. A. Marsh, G. Kee, Cowan, and Voss.

Per str. *Kutco*, from Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Wath, Mrs. Hickey, Miss Peters, Messrs. Woodbridge, Gow, Lamour, Rosse, and Sims.

Per str. *Ellia*, from Hankow—Mr. and Misses (2) Maloue.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mr. Folio. Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tangku, Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mrs. Calvin Wight and child, Mrs. Carmichael and son, Mr. Rayp and 2 children, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Miss Ruth Norman, Mr. A. Neul, Revs. Gabriel, V. Gestel, and A. Ton Syn-tai.

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Per str. *Hsingfung*, from Chefoo and Tangku—Mrs. Miller and family, Misses (2) Ferrier, Messrs. Ferrier, Seaman, and Mackenzie.

Per str. *Taisang*, from Canton and Hongkong—Messrs. C. P. Fowler, and Wa Tung-wo.

Per str. *Wosang*, from Swatow—Mrs. Wilson and child, and Mr. Lanning.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Tangku—Misses Brown, and Hornby, and Mr. Brennan.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—2 Sisters of Mercy, Revs. Pease, and Ewing.

Per str. *Kingsing*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. Wm. Rambo.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Timothy Richards, and Miss Anns.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Guedes and 6 children.

Per str. *Esang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mrs. Bland, and Mr. Wilson.

Per str. *Singau*, from Chefoo—Mrs. Grand.

Per str. *Kowai Maru*, from Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield and 2 children, Mrs. and Misses (2) Hanisch, Misses Righter, and Crow, Mrs. Cleary, Messrs. N. Takagi, and Nakao.

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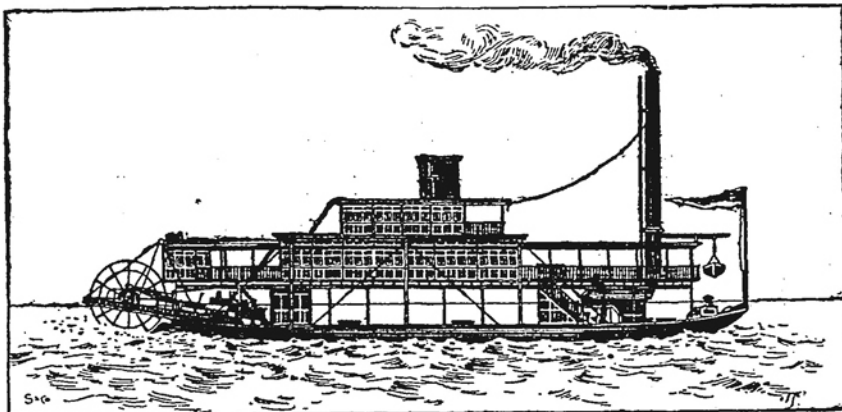
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27th March, 1899.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 9th September.)

PIECE GOODS.—The state of idleness into which our market has drifted during the past few weeks, as depicted in our last report, has been intensified during the week, and we have again practically no business to report; all enquiry being virtually at a standstill. The reason for this condition of affairs is quite apparent when one considers the abnormal strength of prices on the Home markets and the unsteadiness of exchange, to which has to be added the apathy of dealers in speaking about new contracts. Demand from **TIENSIN** is quite at a standstill, dealers there being busy with the adjustment of their accounts for the usual mid-autumn settlement, which falls this year on 19th instant, and until that is over there is no desire on their part to add to their present holdings, although, as far as it is known locally, there will be little or no trouble in the matter. News from **NEWCHWANG** points to a complicated state of affairs there. From native sources we learn that the position, as far as the Piece Goods market is concerned, is sound and strong, but against this it is announced on Foreign authority that the deaths from the recent outbreak of plague were far more numerous than reported, and that most stringent precautions are being taken to prevent its extending to other ports. There is nothing worthy of mention about the **RIVER** or **NINGPO** markets which remain very quiet.

The **MANCHESTER** market still continues its upward course, and in some instances a further advance of a penny half penny per piece is to be noted. The Export for the past fortnight, up to yesterday, was thirteen million yards, while the total exports from the 1st January to that date was two hundred and seventy seven million yards, against two hundred and eighty seven million yards for the same period last year. The difference of ten million yards is said to arise from an increased shipment of whites to the extent of twenty million yards, against a decrease in Greys of ten million yards. The **NEW YORK** market is also stronger, goods which were a short time ago offered, having recently been again submitted at an advance of two pence per piece.

COTTON in **LIVERPOOL** has advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ d. during the week and is now quoted $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., while the staple has been offered to some of the local mills from **AMERICA** at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound.

Clearances to the various Outports continue to be made on a satisfactory scale, those for **COREA** being much better than for some months past.

The Yarn market remains steady, there being little inclination on the part of holders to sell at present prices.

Grey Shirtings.—In 8.4-lbs. only a small business has been done and the sales announced amount to only 3,600 pieces made up of the following chops:—*Double Cash* £2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Black Cock* £2.10 and *Blue Stag* £1s. 2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$, but we imagine some of these must be re-sales. At the earlier auctions prices for some of the makes were a trifle below last week's rates, but at the later sales rates were more than maintained.

Light Weights.—Only appear in the auction sales, where they show no improvement in price.

Heavy Weights.—Are represented by two small sales, amounting to 2,100 pieces of *Soldier* £2.60 and *Red Cock* £3.05, while at auction prices incline to be higher, especially for the better makes.

13-lbs. 36-in.—No private business is reported, while auction prices are a shade easier.

White Shirtings.—Two small sales of *Gold Two Lion* at £2.50 and *Blue Stag* at £2 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, but these are most likely re-sales among dealers. Prices at Auction for the commoner makes were maintained, but those for 72 reeds showed a slight tendency to droop.

T.Cloths.—Some 1,500 pieces 7lbs. *Two Women* chop at £1.38 is reported, there evidently being little demand for this class of goods. Auction prices are regular but, on the whole, much the same as last week.

Drills.—There has again been some enquiry for **AMERICAN** makes, but at too low prices to suit holders, and the only sales reported are *Lion's Head* at £3.15 and *Pigeon Chop* at £3.17 $\frac{1}{2}$. In **ENGLISH** Goods we have heard of no business.

Sheetings.—It is a blank week as far as these goods are concerned, either in **AMERICAN** or **ENGLISH** make.

Fancy Goods.—The demand for *Prints*, noticed in our last, continued for a few days, and some small indents were put through, but the quantity is paltry compared with last week's business. In *Dyed Goods* we have not heard of any transactions, while in outside goods the only sale we have heard of is a few *Velvets* changing hands at last prices.

Woollens.—There has been no private business reported during the week, the sales being confined to the auctions where prices for *Camlets* showed decided weakness at the last auction. *Long Ells* are easier for the best qualities but the medium weights are rather better. *Spanish Stripes* were steady to firm for the medium qualities.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—A small lot has changed hands from stock, but we are unable to give particulars of the sale.

Indian.—There has been a steady enquiry for some of the best known spinnings, but holders are not at all anxious to meet the market, and in consequence sales of only 1,592 bales are announced. The market is very steady, in fact it might be termed strong. The demand has come chiefly from the **RIVER PORTS** which have taken more than half of the quantity sold.

No. 10s., bales—*Star of India*, Ring, *China Mill* and *Presidency* £56.00, *Naranjee* and *Luhkmidas* £56.50, *City of Bombay*, Ring and *Jubilee*, Mule £57.00 and *Bomanjee Petit* £58.00.

No. 12s., 15 bales—*Luhkmidas* £58.00.

No. 16s., 270 bales—*Krisar-i-Hind* (new chop) £59.00, *Western India* (Pony Carriage) £64.00, *Imperial* and *Empress Mill* £64.75, *A Worship and Drum and Bell* £68.00.

No. 20s. 546 bales—Vithaldas (Woman) and Saraswati ₹65.00, Whittle ₹66.00, Ripon, Mule ₹66.50, Jubilee, Ring, Anglo-Indian, Mule, China Mill and Currimbhoy, Mule ₹67.00 and Connaught ₹69.00.

Japanese.—There has again been some enquiry for these and about 1,500 bales have changed hands. No. 16s. at ₹68.00/69.50 and No. 20s. at ₹69.00/70.00 The market closes firm at quotation.

Local.—There has been rather more done in these during the week and sales amounting to 1,150 bales are made public. More could have been sold but holders do not care to accept the prices offered until something more definite is known about the prospect of the local Cotton crop. The business comprises:—

	No. 12s.	No. 14s.	No. 16s.	
Laou Kung Mow ... 200 bales.		69.00/73.00	.....	Unpacked.
Yah Loong.....100 "		69.00/70.00	.....	"
International.....300 "		70.00	.....	"
Hua Sheng.....500 "		70.00/71.00	.....	"
Wo Sing.....50 "		71.00	.....	"

Re-sales of Bundles have been made as follows:—

No. 12s. ₹64.00/66.00, No. 14s. ₹68.00/71.00, No. 16s. ₹69.50/72.00.

Corron.—It is difficult to give any reliable price as so many quotations are at present being given, all from different sources but we should say ₹15.60 net is fairly correct.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Circular of 11th September:—During the past week there has been but the usual small business, the prolonged rain being blamed by the middlemen for the small demand for the consuming districts. Still the out-goings are greater than the incomings, and stocks in hands are being gradually reduced. Home prices for New Irons are a trifle flat, but for all old materials they remain firm. Spot prices still continue much below present laying down cost, but this must be altered when the spot stocks are exhausted.

The following are the only transactions we have to report in Metals:—50 tons Old Iron Chains ₹105s. c.i.f. & c. 75 tons Hard Spelter ₹10.00. 25.0 cases Tin Plates, to arrive, ₹6.70 to 6.80.

The following has been done in Sundries:—500 cases, each 50-lbs., each 24, Bar Soap ₹1.92½ per case. 10 cases, each 4 gross, Tin Basins ₹25.00 per case. 20 cases, each 20 dozen, Worm Tablets ₹0.82½ per case. 20 cases, each 1 dozen, Joker Clocks ₹18.25 per case.

In Kerosene there has been no change, business having been done at ₹2.10 for Devoes.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) ₹600, (old) ₹630; Patna (new) ₹615; Benares (new) ₹595.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 9th inst.:—

The Home markets are reported firm with Blue Elephants at 12/10½ and Gold Killing at Fcs. 32.25.

RAW SILK.—The market is quiet, the demand being for coarse silks.

YELLOW SILK.—There has been a good demand and about 350 bales have been settled.

ARRIVALS as per Customs Returns September 2nd to 8th are: 1,194 bales White, 662 bales Yellow and 102 Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND HAND FILATURES.—Business has been on a very small scale.

STEAM FILATURES.—We do not hear of any transactions.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,522 bales to America, 1,254 bales to the Continent, 32 bales to London, and 1 bale to Japan.

WILD SILK.—About 50 bales have changed hands.

WASTE SILK.—Market quiet, stocks almost nil.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/85½ and Fcs. 3.43. Freight Tls. 7.25 per bale.

	Tls. per ccl.	Silg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo		Tls. per ccl.	Silg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo
TSATLEES. —				SKINS. —			
Gold Lion	557½	12/11½	36.20	Joss Chop 1	397½	9/4½	26.00
Yacodlay Seeling	507½	11/10	33.00	Green Monster 1	375	8/10	24.60
Market Tsatlees	482½	11/3½	31.60	Red Monster	325	7/9	21.40
HANGCHOW TSATLEES. —				YELLOW SILK. —			
Lanping	483½	11/4	31.75	Kopun Best and No. 1	360/340	8/6 a 8/1	23.60 a 22.40
TAYSAM. —				Mienyang Gold 1 and No. 1	360/352½	8/6 a 8/4	23.60 a 23.00
White Kahing Lily Flower 2	520	12/1½	34.00	Mienchew Extra and No. 1 and No. 2	385/375/357½	8/1½, 8/10, 8/5	25.25, 24.60 a 23.30
Green Kahing Gold Goose 1	535	12/5½	35.00	Wongchow Extra	277½	6/8	18.30
MM	500	11/8½	32.60	Szechong No. 1	230	5/7	15.40
9 x 12 Moss, Green Horse 2	467½	10/11	30.40	WILD SILK TUSSAH FILATURE. —			
" " " 3	447½	10/5	29.05	Three Joss Chop 4 Cocoons	300	7/2	19.90
" " " 4	427½	10/0	27.85	" " " 8	262½	6/3	17.35
" Green Stork 1	460	10/10	30.10	WILD SILK. —			
" " 2	440	10/5	28.80	Tussah Raw 2	132½	3/4	9.20
" " 3	412½	9/9	26.90	HAND FILATURE. —			
" " 4	340	8/1	22.40	Black Horse, Croisee 1, 2 & 3	avg. 710	16/4	46.00
CHINCHU. —Fighting Cock, 1, 2 & 3	497½/487½/477½	11/8, 11/4½, 11/2	32.40, 31.70, 31.00	Gold Deer, Croisee 1 & 2	" 645	15/0	41.80
Tiger Chop, Ting Tingchow	512½	11/11	33.30	Mars Chop, Croisee 1	657½	15/3	42.60
" Tingchow	502½	11/9	32.70	Hon-kong-hing 1 & 2	avg. 692½	16/0	44.80
" Taychow	492½	11/7	32.10	Double Mountain 1, 2 & 3	695/687½/677½	16/1, 15/11, 15/9	45.00/44.40/43.80
				Gold Goat 1, 2 & 3	avg. 675	15/8	43.60

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Settlements for this mail	about 1,300	1,250	500	750	2,000	750 bales.
" " season in- cluding forward contracts }	" 53,500	28,000	30,000	12,000	26,000	21,000 "
Stock + Total Arrivals, including }	" 11,500	8,000	11,000	14,500	19,000	14,000 "
Steam Filatures	" 58,500	34,700	41,000	26,500	51,000	35,000 "
+ Including 1,450 bales Old Silk.						

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	32	1,254	1,286	1,522	...	I	2,809 bales.
Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties }	4,398	24,656	29,054	2,684	498	179	32,415 "
" Yellow Silk in piculs...	10	2,756	2,766	...	1,539	220	4,525 "
" Wild " " " ...	41	3,467	3,508	366	23	64	3,961 "
Total.....	4,481	32,133	36,614	4,572	2,060	464	43,710 "
Against in 1898-99	1,513	19,988	21,501	1,852	1,413	352	25,118 "
" 1897-98	921	21,292	22,213	2,783	2,295	539	27,830 "
" 1896-97	1,064	8,221	9,285	360	687	710	11,042 "
" 1895-96	766	22,700	23,466	3,478	2,763	806	30,513 "
" 1894-95	1,303	13,135	14,438	1,901	2,552	567	19,458 "
" 1893-94	2,000	16,000	18,000	494	3,528	613	22,635 "
Export Waste Silk	5,140	8,882	14,022	714	...	249	14,985 piculs
Against in 1898-99	2,551	7,225	9,776	15	10	248	10,049 "
" 1897-98	3,213	4,050	7,263	84	...	739	8,086 "
" 1896-97	1,700	2,849	4,549	594	1	29	5,173 "
Export Cocoons.....	...	1,139	1,139	...	...	1,068	2,207 "
Against in 1898-99	...	1,114	1,114	7	...	376	1,497 "
" 1897-98	17	473	490	66	...	1,377	1,933 "
" 1896-97	45	722	767	...	...	1,144	1,911 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 9th inst. :—

Our last "printed" Tea market advices were dated 28th ultimo.

BLACK TEA.—The greater portion of the settlements reported are said to be for shipment to the Continent. Prices show no decline. Stocks are reduced to a small compass, and further arrivals for this season are expected to be unimportant.

Settlements reported are :—

Ningchow	1,569 half-chests	Tls. 21.85/23.70
Keemun	87 "	" 19
Hohow	1,105 "	" 17/19
Wenchow	414 "	" 14¾/16.40
Oonan	210 "	" 15.90
	3,385	

Stock, 5,945 half-chests, against 8,823 half-chests at same time last year.

GREEN TEA.—Telegraphed sales of new crop Country Teas from New York are even more disappointing than first valuations.

Pingsueys.—Some of the latest settlements show a decline of ½ tael to 1 tael a picul on previous rates and demand has slackened considerably. Third Gunpowders are enquired for by buyers for Batoum, and a few thousand boxes have been settled by them at Tails 15 to 18 a picul. The probable Total yield is estimated at 110,000 half-chests.

Country Teas.—Choice Moyunes and Tienkais are slightly weaker, and Teamen find some difficulty in placing these qualities. Fine and finest are steady, but there is less inclination on the part of buyers to do business until some decline is established. The demand for chops up to Tails 22 a picul continues unabated, and coarse drawing Fychows readily command Tails 19½/20, showing a rise of Tails 1 to 1½ a picul on previous settlements.

Hysons.—The market for all qualities is unsettled with every prospect of its being glutted before the season closes. The few parcels of "curio choicest" find buyers at Tls. 53 @ 54½, and some business had been done in finest Moyunes at Tls. 28 to 37 a picul. Bombay has taken good Fychow descriptions at about Tls. 24 a picul. The proportion of Hysons to all other descriptions of Country Teas becomes larger year by year. In the memory of many buyers still here the proportion of Hysons to chops used to be from 10 to 15%. The arrivals this season to date are about 37%, or say some 60,000½ half-chests out of a Total of 160,000 half-chests.

Settlements reported since 28th August :—

Pingsuey	10,085 half-chests,	@ Tls. 21½ a 28½
Local Packed	2,261 "	" 19 a 20¾
Fychow	2,863 "	" 19.10 a 21¾
Tienkai	5,938 "	" 20 a 35
Moyune	6,682 "	" 21½ a 42

27,829 half-chests.

Total Settlements from opening of the season to date are :—

	Settlements. Half-chests.	Stock. Half-chests.	1898 x 1899. Settlements. Half-chests.	Stock. Half-chests.
Pingsuey.....	71,806	14,828	21,258	21,424
Local packed.....	15,525	182	12,219	4,173
Fychow	9,621		7,947	
Tienkai	23,957	19,651	18,418	32,428
Moyune	29,125		22,880	
Total.....	150,034	34,661	82,722	58,025

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1899.		Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of season to 28th August, 1899	.....	9,245,027	428,047
Cleared Aug. 28th, <i>Chusan</i> (s.) for London	.....	2,087	.....
" " 30th, <i>Benvenue</i> (s.)	" .....	.....	38,200
" Sept 1st, <i>Formosa</i> (s.)	" .....	.....	57,611
" " 1st, <i>Stentor</i> (s.)	"	19,159	16,284
" " 2nd, <i>Ching Wo</i> (s.)	"	19,264	34,407
Total to date, 1899	.....	9,285,537	574,549
Do. 1898	.....	7,575,780	1,257,367

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

1899		Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of season to 28th August, 1899	.....	3,991,901	4,647,611
Cleared Aug. 23rd, <i>Fushiki Maru</i> (s.) for Montreal	.....	9,051	11,995
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	23,345
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	58,079
" " 26th, <i>Coptic</i> (s.) for San Francisco	.....	.....	37,205
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	6,913	66,759
" " 26th, <i>Kobe Maru</i> (s.) for Portland	.....	.....	2,524
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	2,097
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	16,763
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	11,908	28,576
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	4,571
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	86,593
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	79,916
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	24,920	84,420
" Sept. 1st, <i>Empress of India</i> (s.) for Montreal	.....	.....	6,339
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	46,431
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	8,276
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	21,368
" " 1st, <i>America Maru</i> (s.) for San Francisco	.....	12,533	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	8,192	10,357
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	19,197
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	19,916
" " 6th, <i>Olympia</i> (s.) for St. Paul	.....	.....	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	14,599	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	45,419
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	31,999
" " 8th, <i>Indrani</i> (s.) for New York	.....	377,247	840,300
Total to date, 1899	.....	4,457,264	6,199,966
Do. 1898	.....	3,841,879	2,725,559

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

	lbs.
Total to date, 1899	25,363,948
Do. 1898	22,676,902

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Total to date, 1899	1,565,867	85,211
Do. 1898	1,140,102	133,009

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM.

1899.		Green. lbs.
From commencement of season to 28th August, 1899	.....	730,394
Cleared Aug. 26th, <i>Voronej</i> (s.)	.....	1,030,459
" Sept. 2nd, <i>Petersburg</i> (s.)	.....	433,792
Total to date, 1899	.....	2,194,645
Do. 1898	.....	1,682,265

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BOMBAY.

1899.		lbs.
From commencement of season to 28th August, 1899	.....	138,820
Cleared Aug. 28th, <i>Chusan</i> (s.)	.....	5,887
Total to date, 1899	.....	144,707
Do. 1898	.....	149,948

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.
Export of Tea to Russia via Tientsin, to date, 1899	16,571,709	312,816
" " " " " " " " " " " " 1898	18,991,787	1,862,675
	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.
Export of Tea to Russian Manchuria to date, 1899	3,094,656	4,190,829
" " " " " " " " " " " " 1898	2,752,206	10,529,513

FREIGHTS.—For London £2.2.9 per Glens and Bens; others £2.5.0.

For Odessa and Batoum.—*Kiev* to arrive about 11th October.

For New York via Suez £1.7.6. *Pisa* leaving 12th Sept. *Pingsuey* to arrive.

It will be noticed that although the *Pingsuey* belonging to the China Mutual S. N. Co. is circulated to load for New York at 27/6, the same owners demand 45/ (less 10% Conference returns) for tea for London.

For New York via Pacific, Japan Line about 1 cent, Northern Pacific 1 1/8, others 1 1/4.

Tea.—Hankow Statistics, from General Chamber of Commerce Circular of 7th September:—Business reported since the 31st ult., is as under:—

	1899.	1898.
Settlements	5,483 1/2-chests.	9,242 1/2-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.....	2,323 "	2,500 "
Consisting of the following teas:—		
	1/2-chests.	at Tls. per picul.
Ningchows	254	14.50 a 15.25
Oopacks	2,053	13.50 a 14.50
Onams	1,794	12.25 a 16.00
Oanfas	1,160	13.75 a 15.25
Seangiams	142	10.65

The following are the statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 8th September, 1898:—

	1899.	1898.		1899.	1898.
	1/2-chests.			1/2-chests.	
HANKOW TEA—Settlements	684,615	636,130	KIUKIANG TEA—Settlements	216,366	219,800
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account..	7,228	852	Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.	7,641	1,648
Stock	24,538	6,533	Stock	3,171	3,067
Arrivals	716,381	643,515	Arrivals	227,178	224,515

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

	1899.	1898.
For London, America and European Continent	165,981 1/2-chests.	163,230 1/2-chests.
" Russia	735,000 "	692,700 "
	900,981 "	855,930 "

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
	per picul.	per picul.	per picul.
Ningchows	£14.50 a 15.25	£18.00 a 20.00	
Oopacks	13.50 a 14.50	13.25 a 14.40	£10.15 a 16.25
Onams	12.25 a 16.00	11.30 a 16.00	9.50 a 13.75
Oanfas	13.75 a 15.25	14.10 a 15.5	11.75 a 13.50
Seangiams	10.65 a	11.30 a 12.00	9.35 a 9.50

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	Season—1899 x 1900.	Re-exports.
" 1898 x 1899	47,376,492 lbs.	14,745,381 lbs.
" 1897 x 1898	42,755,809 "	14,136,677 "
" 1896 x 1897	36,230,923 "	13,821,576 "
" 1895 x 1896	38,362,519 "	16,535,723 "

The following are the departures for London:—

As per last Report in 2 steamers

Against in 1 steamer last year

Departures for Odessa:—

As per last Report in 7 steamers

Against in 5 steamers last year

For St. Petersburg direct:—Nil.

Against in 1 steamer last year

FREIGHTS.—For London. The through rate per Conference steamers via Shanghai is 52/6 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1899.	1898.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	2/9	2/8 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2
do. 6 do.	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	3 1/2	3 1/2
3 days' sight Private	3 1/2	3 1/2
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	7 1/2	7 1/2
Copper Cash:—£99.		
Mexican Dollars:—£72.50.		

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7 1/2 d. Banks Bills, 2s. 7 1/2 d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8 1/2 d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/2 d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.36. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.41 1/2, 6 months' sight, 3.43. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.78, lowest 2.78, highest 2.80 1/2. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100 G.\$66 1/2, lowest 66 1/2, highest 67. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 73 1/2, lowest 73 1/2, highest 72 1/2 per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72 1/2, lowest 72 1/2, highest 72 1/2. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, £76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2, highest 76 1/2 per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, £76 1/2, lowest 76 1/2, highest 75 1/2. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 198 1/2, lowest 198 1/2, highest 201 per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 199, lowest 199, highest 201 1/2. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, £364.00, lowest 363.00, highest 364.00, Silver Bars, £111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, £74.95, lowest 74.9, highest 75.1. Carolus dollars, £94.00, lowest 93.00, highest 94.50. Copper Cash 1.180, lowest 1.180, highest 1.190. Chinese Interest, mace 0.8, lowest 0.5, highest 1.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27 3/8, lowest 27 3/8, highest 27 3/8.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

	Bar Silver # oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.	4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rup.	
Sept.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
5th.....	27 ³ / ₈	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	3.44/3.45	3.44/45 ¹ / ₂	2.80	67	73	76 ¹ / ₂	200 ¹ / ₂
6th.....	27 ³ / ₈	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	3.42 ¹ / ₂ /44	3.44/45 ¹ / ₂	2.80	67	73	76 ¹ / ₂	200 ¹ / ₂ /201
7th.....	27 ⁶ / ₈	2.8	2.8	2.8 ⁵ / ₈	2.8 ⁵ / ₈	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.41 ¹ / ₂ /42 ¹ / ₂	3.42 ¹ / ₂ /44	2.79	66 ¹ / ₂	73	76 ¹ / ₂	199 ¹ / ₂
8th.....	27 ³ / ₈	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	3.40 ¹ / ₂ /42	3.41 ¹ / ₂ /43	2.78	66 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂ /73 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	199
9th.....	27 ³ / ₈	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	3.41 ¹ / ₂ /43	3.41 ¹ / ₂ /43	2.78	66 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	198 ¹ / ₂ /199
11th.....	27 ³ / ₈	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ³ / ₄	3.41 ¹ / ₂ /43	3.41 ¹ / ₂ /43	2.78	66 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	198 ¹ / ₂

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 11th September :—

Business has been rather quieter this week, and was mostly confined to *Indo-China* and *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—Only one sale was made, to Hongkong, at 357% premium, with exchange 72½. The London rate is £62.6.0. The latest Hongkong quotation is 353% premium nominal. *National Bank of China* shares were sold to Hongkong at 25½.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*North-China* shares were sold at £200, and are wanted. *Yangtze* shares were purchased from Hongkong at 318, and changed hands locally at 3120. *Canton* shares were sold to Hongkong at 315. *Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.*—Owing to the failure of Mr. Forswood to carry out his scheme for the re-construction of the Co., an extraordinary meeting of shareholders is called for the 12th current at which a resolution will be proposed "That the 'Straits Insurance Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Company's Ordinance 1889." The Branches and Agencies in Europe, America and Australia ceased to accept business on the 31st August, and negotiations are proceeding with a view to the sale of the goodwill of the Company's Local and Eastern business which will be carried on for account of the purchasing Co. and at its risk. It is rumoured that the Singapore premises of the Co. have been sold to the South British Fire & Marine Insurance Co. The Directors have published a statement of the financial position of the Co. to the 30th June last, which shews a surplus balance of Capital \$360,322 54.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*China Fire Insurance* shares were sold at 388½. *Hongkong* shares changed hands in Hongkong at 315/312½, and are wanted at the lower rate.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat* are quoted steady at 31½ in Hongkong. *Indo-China S.N.* shares have changed hands to a fair extent at 52 cash, 53 for October, and 54½ for December. The price in Hongkong, after receding to 58, has recovered to 70, at which shares are wanted. *Douglas Steamship* shares are obtainable at 53.

SUGARS.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares changed hands at 61 cash, and 67 for December. *China Sugar Refining* shares went down to 149 ex div., at which shares are offering. *Luzon Sugar Refining* shares are obtainable at 54.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* were sold at 190 and 192½. *S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.*—The report and accounts for the year ending 30th June last have been published for the meeting of shareholders convened for the 14th current. The net profits amount to £197,835.64, equal to nearly 26.38% on the Capital, as compared with 23.48% in the previous year. Including a balance of £19,464.50 from the previous term, there is a balance of £217,300.14 at credit of Profit and Loss account, which the Directors propose to divide thus:—£112,500 to shareholders as a dividend of 15 per share, to carry £75,000 to Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £425,000, place £10,000 to the credit of Depreciation and Maintenance Fund, and carry £19,800.14 forward. Shares have changed hands at 215, *Hongkong & Whampoa Dock* shares were sold, to Hongkong, at 52½ and 51½% premium. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares changed hands at 237½, 240 and 237½ cash and for the 30th current, and 245 for December. *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown* shares were sold in Hongkong at 109, closing with sellers.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares were placed at 182½. *Hongkong Land Investment* shares were sold, to Hongkong, at 10½. There are now buyers at 111. *Humphrey's Estate and Finance* shares changed hands at 10.40, and *West Point Building* shares were purchased from Hongkong at 35.50.

INDUSTRIAL.—Business in *Cotton Mill* shares was confined to a sale of *Eico* shares at 68. *Lao-kung-mow* shares are wanted at 77½, and held for 80. *Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.*—The report and accounts for the year ending 31st July were passed at the meeting of shareholders held on the 9th instant. As the Mill only commenced work on the 1st June, there are no profit to show. An extraordinary resolution was passed to alter the Articles of Association, and thereby increase the borrowing powers of the General Managers from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. *Shanghai Gas* shares were placed at 220 and 225. *Shanghai Ice* shares, New Issue, were sold at 30.50, for cash on delivery of the scrip. *China Flour Mill* shares have improved to 32.50, at which some changed hands. The *Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.* having been placed in Liquidation, we remove it from our list.

TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—*Taku Tug & Lighter* shares were sold at 1780.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were placed at 55. *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares have been sold at irregular rates, 155 and 135 cash, and 160 and 135 for September. *Hall & Holtz* shares changed hands at 36.

LOANS.—*Shanghai Land Investment 5.50% Debentures* were sold at 95, and 6% at 102; and *Shanghai-Langkai 10% Debentures* at 100.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Land Investment—Issue 1890	£20,000.00	£8,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.87%	nom.
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	£97.50
Do. 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(a) 6.16%	£90.00
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	£100.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	£101.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.05%	£90.00
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	£90.00
Do. 1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.93%	£90.00
Do. 1898	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.91%	£101.00
Do. 1898	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	(h) 30 June, 1899	...	£16.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	£435,700.00	£680,104.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	£250.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.75%	£102.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1886	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.31%	£95.00
Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.80%	£102.00
Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.98%	£90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures 1894	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	£101.00
Do. 1896	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90%	£90.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. 1894	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.76%	£101.00
Do. 1896	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.82%	£101.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 7.00%	£101.00
Shanghai Gas Co. 1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.90%	£90.00
Do. 1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 6.00%	£101.00

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian	Gr. & N. Green.	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Mid.	Gt. "	Sales Pcs.
Camlets	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total.
Light House, s.s.g. p. pc.	13.47½	14.22½	12.92½	13.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.27½	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	40	20	20	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Old Men, s.s.h. p. pc.	12.70	14.17½/25	12.47½	...	13.05	13.22½	...	13.72½	...	12.75	14.00	12.22½	...	310
Sales, pcs.	160	20	60	...	20	10*	...	10	...	10	10	10*	...	...
Man & Horse, p. pc.	12.28/29	...	12.80	13.36	...	...	...	13.64	...	...	...	...	...	140
Sales, pcs.	100	...	20	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goose, p. pc.	12.27	...	...	...	12.37	...	...	13.53	...	12.67	...	...	...	90
Sales, pcs.	60	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 8th September, 1899, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 203 to 208 both numbers inclusive.

BY-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Manila	Kiungang	Hankow	Ichang & Chungking	Chefoo	Tientsin	Newchwang	Foochow	Nanking	Japan	Kiuchow	Cebu	Yokohama	Legaspi	Sundries
Grey Shirtings +	3,980	150	8,155	1,210	955	32,525	7520	6,555	27,410	1,605	970	1630	400	390	8,345	1300	12,000	411
T. Cloths, 32-in.	610	180	1,185	280	50	4,435		3,685	9,455		2945			365			1,000	
" 36-in.	510						60		150				30				700	
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	100							200									300	
White Shirtings	1,400	50	1,880	1,209	1,440	12,192	1254	1,797	12,488	300	60	266	250	100	900	889	3,500	846
Drills, English & Indian	359		795	120	95	1,365		600	300	600			30	150		345	2420	600
" Dutch								2,220										150
" American	150	60	2,495	525	15	8,850		7,725	19,830	8,475		330	150	750	405	255	900	60
Jeans, English & Indian	750		150	30	60	120		1,090				90					400	420
" Dutch								600									200	
" American	160		260	60		80		160	3,400								300	560
Sheetings, English			1,280	1,500	300	2,840	120	220	200	700		350		100	1,180	1940	800	
" Indian																	300	
" American	120		200			1,700		11,090	48,710	11,650					200	155	1,200	
Dyed Shirtings			261	80	40	50		98				40				50	300	
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.		50		50		250		511	30								200	
Chintzes			60	120		120		169	1,035			60					300	
Printed T. Cloths	300		903	240	110	1,794	2	1,462	5,285		12	223				180	60	700
Printed Twills	60	23	180	265		560	960	340	450	30							400	
Turkey Red Shirtings	225	25	1,155	225	130	1,799	300	1,071	4,234	150	85			75	75	25	300	55
Velvets	24		120	20	30	150		60	330			30					90	
Velveteens						48											60	
Handkerchiefs			1,000	1,640	400	1,240	200		1,120		200						3,000	
Muslins						100	39					10			1,000		300	
Lenos & Balzamines															96		200	
Cotton Yarn, Indian	45	3	6,159	1,083	2,424	2,841	5613	384	1,977	1,626		15					750	
" English	6				21	180	6	18	9			3				45	30	
" Japan	15	48	1,301	236	2,352	11,474	966	690		60	15	9					150	
" Shanghai			33	159	1,622	2,100	1530	429	195	225								
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	36	12	174	12	90	120	120		300			24					96	
" Cotton	60		169			72		168	312			12					72	
Medium & Broad Cloths	24		6	54	42	160	30	12	42	6		18			30		140	
Cumlets	40	20	20	100	110	760	50		140		70	20					180	
Long Ells			200	220	130	1,010	80		80			30				20	160	
Lastings	60		30	30		1,010		130	510		20		40			59	20	140
Italian Cloth	391		270	120	60	1,320	570	120	150		30	90		90	31	50	200	
Cotton Lastings & Italian	881	120	3,981	1,200	952	11,320	3888	4,058	8,719	474	30	231		40	1,895	210	900	
Plain & Figured Orleans																		
Cotton Flannels	780		710	681	610	2,570	350	760	2,601	440	60	340		40	282		600	120
" do, Japan			60	60	30	180						88						
Lead-in Pigs		25	75			147		370	9									
Iron, Nail Rod	181	42		116	50	399		334	8									570
Kerosene Oil, American, Case	2,500	200		100	200			10,000	2,000	18,000								6,220
" Russian	900	700		400	1,750	3,000	10,500	25,500										740

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1899.

GOODS	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	At date estimated.	Against 25th August 1898.
Grey Shirtings +	115,511	4,178,479	3,834,674	71,160	3,459,313	3,539,269	706,518	1,064,942
T. Cloths, 32-in.	24,290	607,489	641,324	9,004	535,196	545,459	244,428	221,738
" 36-in.	1,450	52,571	51,061	2,627	86,044	74,320	45,391	58,683
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	60	26,270	2,700	1,850	36,974	33,210	21,870	11,808
White Shirtings	40,821	1,468,584	1,319,361	44,671	1,469,173	1,181,037	339,956	390,799
Drills, Eng. & Indian	7,770	107,968	143,863	4,380	110,850	124,719	12,953	54,848
" Dutch	2,370	23,460	18,020		3,660	3,300		4,040
" American	50,975	997,453	904,537	10,125	1,164,766	810,264	177,937	312,398
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	3,110	72,035	74,385	520	47,856	108,562	21,249	56,040
" Dutch	800	25,650	24,610		17,540	27,990	1,885	15,350
" American	4,980	83,345	61,630		90,560	62,201	11,240	18,751
Sheetings, English	11,500	536,167	480,805	17,857	595,778	425,345	42,086	39,576
" Indian	300	23,210	13,280		15,397	2,300	5,497	
" American	75,120	2,581,044	1,961,647	15,125	2,780,787	1,375,007	401,675	276,152
Dyed Shirtings	919	67,532	104,361	225	36,475	45,090	2,128	15,664
Bro. & Spot. S'ts., D. & W.	1,091	17,952	17,302		7,935	5,169	844	22,573
Chintzes	1,924	83,098	123,461	1,221	26,725	6,503	4,383	18,305
Printed T. Cloths	11,471	460,834	347,987	11,208	281,075	134,620	96,784	239,720
Printed Twills	3,268	94,261	71,003	2,936	43,287	20,788	26,560	64,723
Turkey Red Shirtings	9,929	183,089	147,689		175,993	115,494	41,885	34,345
Velvets	854	14,744	13,028	90	13,906	5,913	6,062	14,176
Velveteens	108	7,028	6,836		547	1,463	6,878	11,363
Handkerchiefs	8,800	294,086	247,951	2,000	362,923	139,509	130,638	125,442
Muslins	1,539	169,824	177,058		232,759	131,315	63,990	26,805
Lenos & Balzamines	296	48,125	74,237		90,539	70,080	50,140	13,275
Cotton Yarn, Indian	22,920	637,120	425,733	46,077	690,609	402,048	142,658	105,969
" English	318	20,332	19,374	99	13,529	26,417	3,929	9,348
" Japan	17,316	318,856	150,700	5,466	288,525	181,876		28,830
" Shanghai	6,296	186,111	18,146					
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	984	18,171	19,287	6	21,775	19,774	4,612	5,882
" Cotton	865	24,055	19,937	240	23,843	10,178	11,917	10,810
Med. & Broad Cloths	564	13,497	13,201	12	8,434	8,232	10,794	13,775
Cumlets	1,510	27,039	24,408		27,237	16,494	11,330	10,307
Long Ells	1,930	47,472	34,920	1,660	37,444	23,620	24,445	33,315
Lastings	2,049	37,825	33,487	500	39,724	22,431	12,372	19,705
Italian Cloth	3,472	63,236	48,270	457	32,848	45,034	18,939	56,966
Cotton Lastings & Italian	38,969	759,971	611,110	21,539	655,785	497,078	249,785	372,711
Plain & Figured Orleans			310					1,190
Cotton Flannels	10,344	77,246	35,121	152	176,697	47,447	103,557	57,921
" do, Japan	418	3,647	1,546	116	9,040	2,306	13,371	
Lead-in Pigs	626	34,965	24,527	2,674	46,896	28,476	12,041	7,718
Iron-Nail Rod	1,700	86,911	102,332	6,287	114,109	158,968	77,212	72,013
Kerosene Oil, American, Cases	39,620	1,509,678	1,355,005		1,774,534	2,351,481	864,204	917,471
" Russian	43,490	1,165,989	314,638	247,531	1,266,245	603,428	91,677	

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 11th September, 1899.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$11,000,000	\$963,532.06	30- 6-99	*£13	21- 8-99	\$30.32	5.34	\$568.12	414.73	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50	
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50	.....	
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.80	\$25.00	18.25	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	£1	\$170,870.50	.....	31-12-98	†\$1.18	1- 3-97	\$1.20	.....	nominal	nom.	
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60	
Insurance (Marine.)													
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,208,000.00 (c) \$81,867.75	\$874,132.12	30- 6-98	†\$17	21-10-98	\$16.00	6.15	\$260.00	189.80	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$900,000.00 c 124,322.64	\$129,342.63	30- 4-98	†\$3	11-10-98	\$4.33	7.00	\$62.00	45.26	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$250,000.00	\$237,642.60	30- 6-98	†\$9.34	20- 4-99	\$18.59	9.30	.....	200.00	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 c \$85,561.27	\$365,858.07	31-12-97	\$6	26- 4-99	\$ 8.00	6.66	\$120.00	87.60	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,150,000.00	\$5,324.50	31-12-97	†\$4	26-10-98	\$10.33	6.94	\$148.75	108.58	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	†\$2	27- 3-96	\$0.67	.....	nom.	nom.	
Insurance (Fire.)													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,060,316.00	\$296,540.66	31-12-98	†\$24	1- 3-98	\$24.33	7.79	\$312.50	228.12	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,050,972.10	\$120,456.20	31-12-98	†\$6.00	21- 3-99	\$6.22	7.03	\$88.50	64.60	
Shipping.													
H'kong, Canton & N'cao S.B. Co.	40,000	£15	£15	\$609,000	\$54,648.66	31- 6-99	*\$	1- 8-99	\$2.33	7.28	\$32.00	23.36	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	†\$5.84	13- 7-99	\$3.19	6.13	.....	52.00	
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$174,162.14 c \$9,988.40	.....	30- 6-98	†\$6.00	27- 9-98	\$6.00	.....	\$53.00	38.69	
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	*3%	21- 3-99	\$4.48	6.22	.....	72.00	
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£20,247.26	\$2,049.44	31-12-98	†10%	21- 3-99	\$5.52	.....	nom.	nom.	
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	†10%	21- 3-99	\$2.76	9.00	.....	30.00	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	\$6,709.09	31- 8-98	†\$2	18- 4-99	\$2.50	4.10	.....	61.00	
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$300,000	\$27,360.15	31-12-98	†\$2	2- 9-99	\$13.17	8.84	\$149.00	108.77	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$9,819.96	31-12-98	†\$3	23- 3-98	\$1.00	1.82	\$55.00	40.15	
Mining.													
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	
Punjom Mining Co. Ltd.	59,650	£8	£5	.....	\$19,840.98	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$9.00	6.57	
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.00	1.46	
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	£5	£5	.....	\$69,793.48	9- 2-99	*5%	15-10-94	\$0.48	3.43	\$14.00	10.22	
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	14/10	none	\$2,361.17	31- 3-97	†\$0.52	12-12-98	\$0.76	1.23	\$62.00	45.26	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	†\$78	8- 7-99	\$65.00	.....	nom.	nom.	
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	£100	£100	\$250,000.00	16,618.15	30- 4-99	†\$14	8- 7-99	\$13.33	6.92	.....	192.50	
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	\$350,000	\$19,464.50	30- 6-98	†\$12	16- 9-98	\$12.67	5.89	.....	215.00	
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£100	.....	\$47,947.86	30- 4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00	
Do. Pref.	1,300	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	*\$3.50	30- 8-99	.....	.....	.....	106.50	
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	£125	£125	\$900,000	\$365,804.42	30- 6-99	*20%	8- 9-99	\$36.67	4.55	\$805.25	587.83	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	£100	£100	.....	\$22,713.67	31-12-98	†\$7	3- 8-99	\$10.50	4.42	.....	237.50	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,229.56	\$44,544.39	31-12-98	†\$2.50	3- 8-99	\$3.83	3.91	\$98.00	71.54	
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	£50	£50	\$205,955.11	\$5,480.83	31-12-98	†\$2.25	19- 7-99	\$5.18	6.28	.....	82.50	
H'kong Land Invest. & Ag. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$67,834.93	31-12-98	15%	31- 7-99	\$4.50	4.19	\$107.50	78.47	
Kowloon Land & Build. Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$30	none	\$550.70	31-12-98	†\$1.00	1- 2-99	\$0.93	3.21	\$29.00	21.17	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	37,000	£10	£10	\$25,000.00	\$519.03	31-12-98	†6%	31- 2-99	\$0.63	6.06	10.40	7.59	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£100,000	\$38,653.55	31-12-98	†\$6.00	19- 6-99	\$14.17	7.09	.....	200.00	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	£50	£50	.....	\$377.73	31-12-98	†\$2	17- 3-99	\$0.67	.....	.....	35.00	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	10,124	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	4,876	£100	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,384	£100	£100	.....	\$79,319.35	31- 3-99	†\$3.00	30- 4-98	.....	.....	.....	75.00	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	8,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	31-12-98	†\$4	1- 8-98	.....	.....	.....	77.50	
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	£500	£500	\$2,366.61	\$18,337.61	31-12-98	†\$20	1- 2-98	.....	.....	.....	350.00	
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	\$44,052.61	31-12-98	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.50	
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$70.00	51.10	
Do. New.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	(i)	36.00	
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	3,000	£25	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	2,000	£25	£25	.....	\$648.29	31-12-98	†3%	16- 2-99	\$1.33	.....	.....	25.00	
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	4,000	£50	£50	.....	\$1,659.27	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.	3,000	£50	£50	.....	3,282.71	31-12-98	†\$3	9- 3-99	.....	.....	.....	67.50	
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$82,500.00	\$681.17	31-12-98	†\$5	21- 6-99	\$20	8.60	.....	232.50	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	£150	£150	\$1,284,000.00 c 32,665.60	\$9,714.66	31-12-98	†\$8	24- 7-99	\$5.33	6.54	\$181.50	85.00	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	£100	£100	\$130,425.39	\$1,518.66	31-12-98	†\$7	3- 8-99	\$13.67	7.25	.....	175.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	\$61,152.84	\$1,436.27	31-12-98	†\$6	3- 8-99	\$12.33	7.63	.....	170.00	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$40,000.00	\$4,720.44	31-12-98	†\$5.52	26- 7-99	\$15.06	5.75	.....	262.00	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	£100	£100	.....	\$15,557.62	30- 4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	£100.00	.....	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,060	£50	£20	\$78,500.00	\$164.31	31-12-98	†\$2.20	16- 3-99	\$5.19	9.25	.....	55.00	
Shanghai-Langkat Tob. Co., Ltd.	7,960	£100	£100	.....	\$219,716.12	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	135.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	†10%	20- 4-99	\$4.67	5.84	.....	80.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	†3%	31- 5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00	40.15	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	£20	\$20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59	28- 2-98	†\$29	4- 9-99	\$4.00	11.11	\$36.00	26.28	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$4,317.35	31-12-98	†6%	9- 4-99	\$1.03	5.72	\$18.00	13.14	
Bell's Asbestos E. Ag., Ltd.	3,200	£1	£1	.....	\$135.13	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	30- 4-99	†6%	10- 7-99	\$0.50	3.85	\$13.00	9.49	
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	.....	\$524,883.94	31- 1-99	None	.....	.....	.....	\$11.00	8.03	

J. P. BISSET & Co.